



DAUGHTERS of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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Camping at Bush Ranch

EDITORIAL

LEISURE is a theme much talked and written about today. The uses to which hypothecated leisure may be directed, and the preparation of mankind for its employment have assumed important places in educational and in social programs. Satisfactory lives suggest planning for leisure as for anything else worth while.

Culture, the pursuit of knowledge, and services for mankind are products of leisure. Until daily lives provide more than bare necessities there is no leisure in its accepted sense.

VACATION time brings leisure and opportunity to many—opportunity to ride those precious hobbies which for many fortunate ones are life's shock absorbers. Refreshment of spirit, new scenes, new thoughts, new hopes are in anticipation. Leisure is the key to our store-house of reserve powers.

Rest for weary bodies and minds may be found in the strange market place as well as in quiet and in solitude. Communion with nature and with nature's God are life-fonts for many. Pilgrimages to places of our dreams have the powers long attributed to them. A tour of the famous little theatres of the north is suggested by one as an ideal vacation pro-

gram. A visit to the camps where youth is finding expression is sure to be exhilarating.

AREAWAKENED spirit is the crying need of life today. Through spiritual forces only, and not through any scheme of pure materialism, will a new day dawn. Lives are ministered to by good books, good music, fine art and beauty. Good books are always needed by the Merchant Marine Library Association and The American Seamen's Friend Society for leisure hours on board ship where diversions are few and minds are eager and open. Youth is uplifted through an understanding heart and a guiding spirit. Take some child into your home during this vacation time. Through your personal interest build him strong in mind, body and soul.

THE universities are tempting with short courses only too alluring. Quiet libraries are bidding welcome. Friends are calling. Opportunity but waits the wooing. What will be the harvest of these leisure hours?

May your vacation bring happiness and power.

FLORENCE HAGUE BECKER.



THE IMAGE OF THE VIRGIN, CARRIED BY FOUR YOUNG GIRLS. THIS IS THE LAST THING IN THE PROCESSION.
THE IMAGE IS ON THE PLATFORM IN THE CENTER



THE PROCESSION WINDS THROUGH THE CITY AND OUT INTO THE FIELDS TO REACH THE CHAPEL

Diego de Vargas and His Vow

WILL C. BARNES

ON September 13th, 1692, over two hundred and seventeen years ago, Don Diego de Vargas, Zapata, Lujan Ponce de Leon, commonly known to history as Diego de Vargas, stood at a point overlooking the site of the present city of Santa Fe, New Mexico. Surrounded by a handful of ragged soldiers, they looked down upon the little Indian-Spanish village or city, the "City of the Holy Faith"—then as now—the capital of New Mexico, the "Nuevo Mexico" of the Conquistadores.

In those early days, New Mexico included broadly about everything west of the Mississippi River and as far north as the imagination cared to extend it.

For several years before this time, New Mexico had been abandoned by both the Spanish army and also those adventurous friars who accompanied and frequently preceded the soldier.

The uprising among the Indians in 1680 had driven every hated European far back down the Rio Grande below the present city of El Paso, Texas, leaving the natives again in possession of the entire country, which for over a century had been controlled by the Spanish.

Wearily and with a persistence which knew not the word fail, surrounded on every side by hostile savages, hundreds of miles of mountains and deserts between him and his base of supplies, de Vargas and his little band toiled up the Rio Grande.

Hardly a night but they were roused from their sleep to meet an expected attack. All day long they watched every hill, rock and hiding place for an ambush. Still they doggedly held their course to the north towards the capital, where they well knew the Indians would meet them in force.

Swinging around to the west, they paid the pueblo of Zuni a short visit. As he passed along the road he paused to inscribe his name and business upon that giant stone autograph album, "El Morro," which lies but a few miles from the town of Gallup, New Mexico, and upon whose smooth and

well protected surface the heroes and adventurers of three centuries have carved their names.

Here de Vargas placed his autograph among those of others who had preceded him. So well has the rock preserved the inscription that today it, and many others much older than his, may be read almost as easily as when carved—possibly with the point of sword or dagger. This inscription reads: "Aqui estaba el Genl, Dn, Do, de Vargas, quien conquisto a nuestra Santa Fe y la Real Corona todo el Nuevo Mexico a su costa, ano de 1692." Which being translated into English, reads: "Here was the General Don Diego de Vargas, who conquered for our Holy faith and for the royal crown, all the New Mexico, at his own expense—year of 1692."

How we laugh three hundred or more years later as we read this old scrawl and note the little self-laudatory ending of the inscription "a su costa"—"at his own expense." He wanted coming generations to know that he, Don Diego, "the General," had no royal backing but paid his own way, even to conquer for his king.

Steadily they pushed their enemy back. The disorganized, scattered forces of the Indians were no match for the scientific warfare waged against them by the Spanish.

At last de Vargas stood in front of the capital city of this new world. Here he found the Pueblos gathered in strong force to dispute with him the possession of this strategic point which, in a way, was the key to the entire situation, for "he who held Santa Fe held New Mexico."

Above the city to the north lay Teseque, Poajaque, San Juan Jemez Taos and other scattered pueblos. Almost any one of these was far more able to fight the Spanish than the Capital City, but with that place in his hands de Vargas well knew the rest was his without a blow.

Nestled at the foot of the great snow-capped mountain range which rises above the city, with the little mountain stream dancing and singing through the valley in



THE ROSARIO CHAPEL BUILT OF ADOBE WITH DIRT FLOOR AND ROOF. IT WAS ON THE SITE OF THIS CHAPEL THAT DE VARGAS TOOK THE VOW

which the city lies, the Spanish Captain must have felt a thrill in his heart as he gathered his men about him and gave orders for the battle on the morrow.

Out from the city had come shouts of defiance from the Indian warriors.

But a few years before the Spaniards had been driven from the country by the Indians with fearful loss of life. Forced to abandon almost everything which they had gained in over a century of conquest, the Spanish temporarily allowed the land to return to the hands of its original owners.

It is not hard to realize the feelings which inspired de Vargas to bring to his aid that faith which gave the Spaniards courage to go into the very jaws of death with a smile. That was a day when the Church and State went hand in hand and history tells us that the good friars were as able with the sword and lance as with the cross or rosary.

Wherever they went, they carried with them the evidences of their faith. De Vargas had brought with him from Spain a

beautiful image of the Virgin covered with gems and dressed in costly laces and silks. There were three brave Padres with him, eager to begin anew their interrupted work of Christianizing these natives. Daily this image had been their inspiration and protector, and now that they were at the crucial point in their entire campaign it was but natural it should be brought before the army by the priests.

Here within sight of the beleaguered city did de Vargas and his army hold Divine services. On a rude altar the image of the beloved Virgin was raised and with all the fervor of their intense natures they besought her aid in the approaching battle.

The solemn services were over—de Vargas knowing full well the importance of the coming struggle and realizing that the occasion demanded more than ordinary preparation, stood before his little band. With sword in hand and the silken banner of Spain waving over them he made a solemn vow. If on the morrow the Virgin would give him the victory over the pagans, just as long as lived a descendant of a man present, her beloved image would be brought once a year to that same spot and thanks offered up to her in grateful remembrance of the victory and her goodness.

The historians of that period are not fully agreed as to the battle of the following day. Some of them relate that the Indians, seeing the approach of the Spaniards, sued for peace and surrendered without bloodshed. Others say that for eleven hours the Indians fought the invaders with all their might until overpowered and driven from the city.

Considering that the Indians had proved themselves good fighters in previous battles with their foreign foes, it does not seem likely they would surrender without a blow. Be this as it may, by sunset de Vargas was in full possession of the city of Santa Fe, and New Mexico was once more restored to the Spanish rule.

Every year since then, for over two centuries, on a certain Sunday in June, the image, before which de Vargas made his vow, has been taken from the Cathedral where it is kept, and carried through the city out across the valley to the spot where the little army stood that day and made the covenant with the Virgin.



Photo by New Mexico State Tourist Bureau

INSCRIPTION ROCK—EL MORRO NATIONAL MONUMENT

Here there has been erected a rude adobe building, called the Rosario chapel, which is presumed to be as near the exact spot as can be determined. With pomp and ceremony the procession slowly winds its way from the Cathedral through the narrow streets.

Crowds throng the sidewalks in front of the old Palace, that historic building, which, more than any other in the United States, links the dim past with the present. During these three centuries, whether under Indian, Spanish, Mexican, Confederate or the rule of the United States, it has been the almost continuous abode and official headquarters of the various governors who have ruled over this southwestern land, whether called a Kingdom, Province, Territory or State.

Built probably between the years 1598 and 1600, it has seen more real, virile history made than any other building that stands today on the North American Continent.

From the little plaza facing it has started most of the expeditions of those eager Spaniards who carried the Cross in one hand, the sword in the other, meantime keeping both eyes open for any evidences of the gold which they fondly believed could be found most anywhere—if one only looked carefully enough.

Here, in 1806, Captain Pike, that bold, adventurous American officer who crossed the Rockies in the dead of winter, captured by the Mexicans, was held a prisoner of war as an invader of Spanish soil. On August 18th, 1849, brave old General Kearney marched into Santa Fe at the head of the American troops and took possession of the country in the name of the United States, making his headquarters in this same old Palace and raising above its dirt roof the flag that, with the exception of a few days of Confederate occupation, has ever since flown over the land.

Here in the quiet depths of the old pile, Lew Wallace in 1880, then Governor of New Mexico, wrote the last four books of "Ben Hur," and as he once wrote a friend, "the little room has ever since in my mind been associated with the crucifixion."

At the head of the procession come several priests in full churchly robes, their long lace skirts sweeping up the dust of the street as they walk under a canopy held over them by four men, followed by boys in brilliant red skirts and capes, carrying candles, censers, and bells.

Following these come hundreds of young girls, all in snowy white dresses, gloves and veils, most of them carrying candles and small crucifixes. Grave Franciscan Friars in their heavy, sombre robes, hundreds of



PROCESSION LEAVING THE CATHEDRAL WHERE THE IMAGE IS KEPT. CATHEDRAL SHOWS AT HEAD OF STREET IN BACKGROUND

women, most of them in the customary Spanish black dress, with black shawls over their heads, and other hundreds of men and boys, each in his best Sunday clothes, marching through the dusty streets, their heads bared, and with serious mien and downcast eyes. Midway in the parade a military band plays lively airs, although the line of worshippers moves with slow, measured step not at all in harmony with the spirit of the music. Toward the end of the line comes the sacred image, a figure possibly two feet high, looking like a good sized doll, with a pink silk dress, long white veil and a gold crown upon her head. The figure stands upon a dais or pedestal covered with blue silk.

The dais or frame upon which the image stands is supplied with carrying handles similar to those of a sedan chair, and four young girls, all in snowy white, carry the precious burden.

Can this be the very selfsame figure before which de Vargas and his bold soldiers stood and made their vow, two centuries or more ago? Surely it must be the same, for

has it not been guarded with the deepest solicitude and care by the church ever since that fateful day so long ago? To be sure, several years ago vandals broke into the cathedral and robbed the virgin of her jewels and more or less damaged the figure itself, which was carefully repaired by the scandalized priests.

Out of the city limits winds the procession. In two long creeping lines they toil through the deep sands of the *arroyo* which lies between the city and the chapel. The band plays a quickstep, but the slow steps of the marchers do not hasten. The head of the procession finally reaches the little chapel, but instead of entering, they line themselves up on each side of the door, those behind them forming a long lane, back to the girls carrying the virgin.

Marching slowly and solemnly down between these lines, the four girls bring their precious charge. As they approach the line, each worshipper drops to his knees in the dusty road, remaining there with head bowed almost in the dust until the image has passed fully two rods. Then

they arise and fall in behind the image bearers down the lane of worshippers. Eventually they reach the chapel door with the image, and enter, followed by the priests and boys in red skirts and as many of the crowd as can obtain entrance into the little room. The interior is spotless with whitewash and contains no seats or furniture except a shrine at one end.

On the roof a bareheaded, barefooted boy has industriously kept a brazen-voiced bell swinging upon its hangings, which was stopped as soon as the image entered the chapel.

Before the shrine the virgin is carefully deposited, and for an hour the priests chant a service in Latin while the crowd slowly melts away and finds its way back to the city.

The image remains in the little chapel for one week, being carefully watched over by the priests who, with many masses and services, keep solemn vigil around it. The following Sunday another procession is formed. The direction is reversed and the image is returned with much the same pomp and ceremony to the great cathedral, there to remain in its niche for another year.

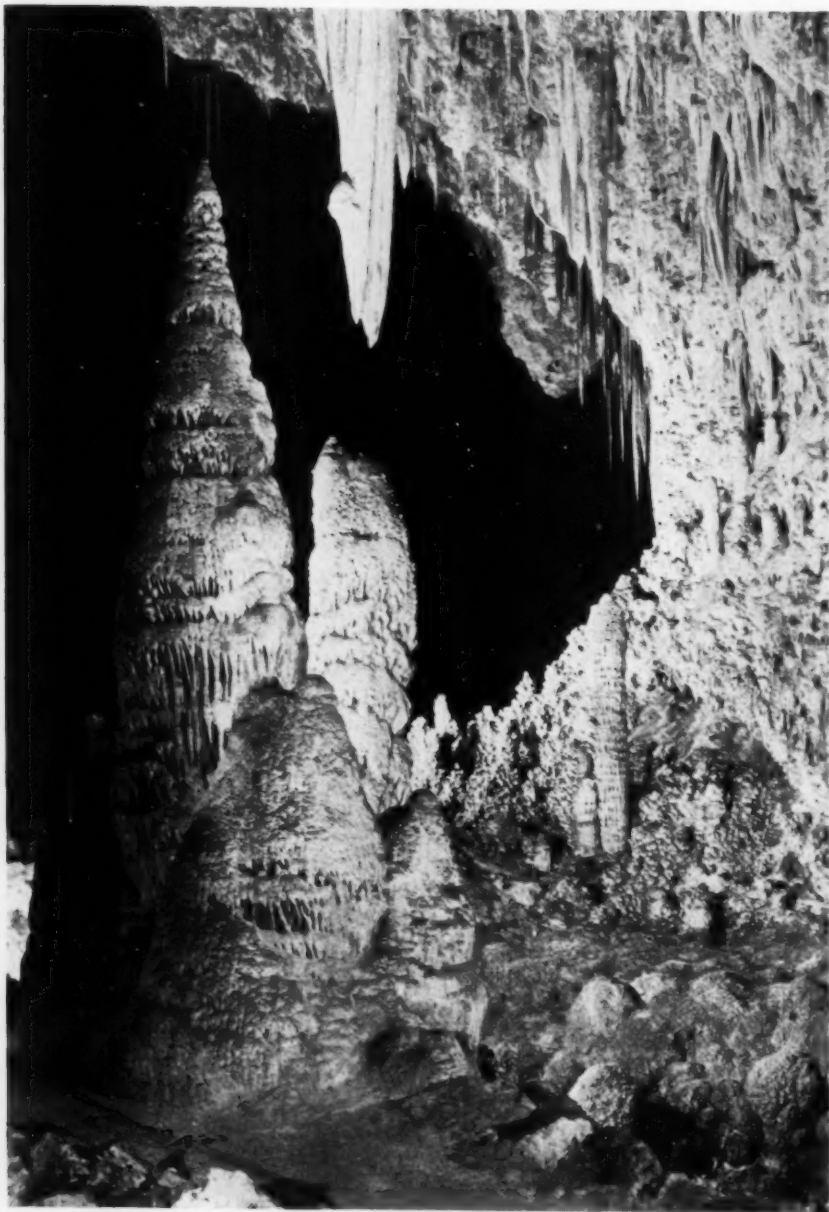
Thus it is that the descendants of those old Conquistadores keep sacred the vow made by the gallant de Vargas and his men. The word descendant is used here literally, because many of those who make this annual pilgrimage bear the names and trace their descent directly to those Castilians who braved the terrors of seas, deserts and unknown hardships to carry the cross into these, then remote, corners of the world.

Some years since, a session of the New Mexico Legislature contained among its members a De Vargas and a de Baca, each of whom claims kinship with his illustrious forbears, one a many times grandson of the hero of the vow, and the other a descendant of that other bold explorer-conqueror, Cabeza de Baca, who preceded de Vargas.

For over two centuries the old Palace has beheld this annual pilgrimage to and from the little Rosario chapel across the valley. Men and governments have come and gone, Generals and Governors have lived and died in it, five times has the flag that waved over its dirt roof been changed, but under all these vicissitudes history tells us that the vow of the rough soldiers has been kept.



VIEW OF THE PROCESSION PASSING THROUGH FIELDS OUTSIDE OF THE CITY. ALL THE MEN MARCH WITH HEADS UNCOVERED



CHINESE TEMPLE IN BIG ROOM

Carlsbad Caverns National Park

V. L. Minter

"IN THE beginning, . . ." Man is confused as he daily beholds the spectacles of Nature; he wonders at the eons of time that were consumed in creations which inspire him to lofty ideals and admiration for the handiwork of the Master Designer.

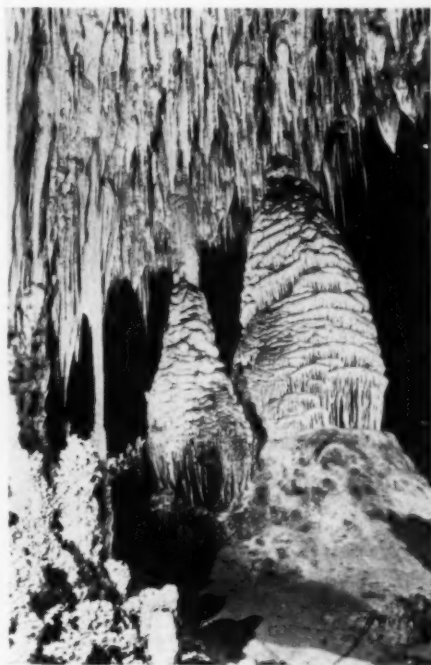
At Carlsbad, in Southeastern New Mexico, is Carlsbad Caverns National Park. It confuses the scientist, the geologist and the explorer; they ponder over the largest underground cavity known to man!

The tiny bat, whose occasional unwanted presence in the home is greeted with the broom, was the messenger from underneath to visitors who daily spend five hours under Mother Earth; invariably, they proclaim the Caverns the climactic scene in a life of travel.

Picture the cowboy of the range making camp for the evening meal. To the East volumes of smoke appeared from where no



SHEET STALACTITES IN QUEEN'S CHAMBER



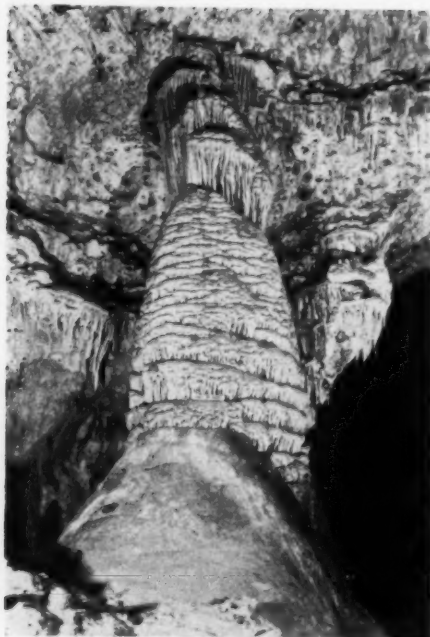
"TEMPLE OF THE SUN" 750 FEET UNDERGROUND

smoke should come. Investigating, though bewildered, he beheld countless hordes of bats emerging from the cavity in flight to their nocturnal feeding grounds.

Time passed, but the call of the yawning and black opening, which led to the depths below, ever beckoned to Jim White to "Come and See." He entered by ropes and beheld scenes of indescribable beauty, and of which even his closest friends refused to believe.

Today, Carlsbad Caverns is one of the few attractions of the world which beggars description. It is the property of the Nation, and is administered by the National Park Service.

Each morning at 10:30, long lines of sightseers enter the caverns. Down, down, down, on the easy and comfortable trails, the beauties are beheld and adjectives of the visitors' vocabularies are soon exhausted.



"ROCK OF AGES" IN BIG ROOM



Rear view Twin Domes Big Room
Carlsbad Cavern
(C) R.V.D. 1936

REAR VIEW TWIN DOMES BIG ROOM



MAIN ENTRANCE, CARLSBAD CAVERNS

The Main Corridor merges into Green Lake room and King's Palace. Although a city block in size, the latter in no wise is comparable with Big Room, whose dimensions are 4,000 feet in length, a city block in width and some 250 feet to the ceiling. Queen's Chamber discloses its helectites on the ceiling; the Elephant's Ear—a wide translucent formation some ten feet in width—resembles a giant tapestry, and delicately tinted cold stone is formed into every shape known to man. Entering the Papoose room and returning to King's Palace, through man-made tunnels, the trail leads on to the world's deepest lunch room, 750 feet underneath. One-half hour's stop is ample to satisfy the appetite and write post cards to the friends "back home." And then the climax of the day's visit.

Big Room! In every sense, it is believed to be a near-replica of the celestial home. Two hours are required to encircle its trails. Flowers and animals, profiles and fruits, giant domes or stalagmites, and hanging lace-like stalactites greet the visitors, who in silence, there 750 feet beneath the surface of Mother Earth, pay humble tribute to the matchless and unequalled designs of the nimble finger of the Architect of Nature.

At Rock of Ages, all lights are extin-

guished for thirty seconds, and the darkest of dark prevails. From the distance, the voices of the Rangers' quartette is heard—

"Rock of Ages,
Cleft for Me.
Let me Hide
Myself in Thee."

And then, the panel of lights one quarter mile in the distance, reveals a vista of beauty never to be forgotten. The old hymn continues, and panel by panel, lights are turned on, and "Rock of Ages" has been finished.

The party returns to the lunch room and here some prefer the outward trip by the world's longest single lift passenger elevator, save for one in New York City, while other visitors prefer the trip outward by trail to see again some of the beauties of the inward trip.

Seven hundred fifty feet under Mother Earth! It is America's caverns; yea, it is more: it is a creation which inculcates reverence, and recognition of the Supreme Power, a Master Designer and the Giver of beauty for the eye of man.

Carlsbad Caverns sends out its clarion call: "Come and See."

EDITOR'S NOTE: Article and pictures by courtesy of Mr. V. L. Minter, Secretary, the Chamber of Commerce of Carlsbad, New Mexico.

Attention — State Regents

The next six issues of our Magazine will feature:

New York	Ohio
North Carolina	Oklahoma
North Dakota	Far East

I will appreciate it if the States will send their material as soon as possible.

D. PURYEAR,
Managing Editor.



Photo by National Park Service Photo

"THE NATION'S MOST PERFECT PLAYGROUND"



Photo by National Park Service Photo

"BOB-SLEDDING" OVER THE SAND-DUNES AT THE WHITE SANDS NATIONAL MONUMENT, NEAR ALAMOGORDO, NEW MEXICO



Photo by National Park Service Photo

BALL GAME IN THE FOREGROUND WITH NICE SOFT BLEACHERS FOR THE CROWD

White Sands

“SURF-BOARD” riding over “breakers” in the sand-dunes; and golf, played with dark-colored balls that cannot be lost on the nine-hole white-flaked course, are unique sports developed at the White Sands National Monument, near Alamogordo, New Mexico.

The crystallized gypsum of soft but glossy smoothness affords an ideal spot for zipping along, in the tow of an automobile. There are thrills, with safety, on the boards that are similar in design to those used behind motor-boats.

The golfer has no fear of losing his ball. The black pellet, against the white sand, looms up like a beacon, in the distance.

This area, under supervision of the National Park Service, and embracing over 175,000 acres, is the only one of its kind in the world. The “white sands” are crystallized gypsum, in constant process of making. Underground water brings the gypsum to the surface, in solution. When

the water evaporates, the snow-white crystals are left. Wind piles these in rippled dunes, sometimes as high as 100 feet. The entire body, along a 30-mile front, is moving toward Alamogordo at the rate of approximately eight inches a year.

Nature has given a protective coloring to some of the wild life of the area. This includes white lizards and white mice. The white mice are not of the medical laboratory type, but have the black, beady eyes of the ordinary household variety of rodent.

Land adjacent to this area is being developed as a wild life preserve, for addition to the Monument. A 200-acre lake is being created from a mineral well to serve as breeding and resting grounds for ducks and other water fowl that come in from the San Andres and Sacramento Mountains. Water from this well also will be piped to an administration building that is to be erected.



A VIEW OF THE OLD APPLE ORCHARD AT MANZANO, NEW MEXICO

Photo by De Castro

Manzano—America's Oldest Apple Orchard

MARY ORR

AMERICA'S oldest apple orchard! This it must surely be though its history is shrouded in mystery. Clothed in romance is this ancient orchard that lies in the foothills of the mountain range that bears the name *Manzano* or Apple Mountains.

How it came to be planted, and by whom, are questions that will perhaps never be answered, unless some musty church archives in far-off Spain may some day yield the secret. Not only the orchard but the whole country about holds secrets that have never been told.

On the east side of the Manzano Mountains, west of Estancia Valley, lies the little town of Manzano. The Estancia Valley is a wide flat-bottomed basin that has no stream outlet in any direction. Much of this land has been a grassy plain but in the lowest levels salt marshes or lakes spread a glistening sheen of white over a considerable area.

Viewed from the Manzanos on a bright spring day or in late summer, after the rains, this country seems a veritable para-

dise. Green fields and wild flowers cover the earth with verdure; in the distance salt and alkali lakes shimmer delusively in the sunlight. At other times, as in a sandstorm that shrouds the earth in dust, or during a blizzard that hides the massive mountains, it is a land with cruel fangs in which a man is heavily handicapped in battling against climatic vicissitudes. It is a land of infinite variety of expression—a region of contrasts—a mountain-locked basin whose story has never been fully told.

This valley lies a little north of the geographical center of New Mexico, about thirty miles in an air line from the Rio Grande, which flows from north to south through the central part of the State. In the days of exploration this valley was called the Land of the Saline Pueblos, for here are located the salt lakes that gave name to the pueblos in the foothills nearby.

From time immemorial these salt marshes had furnished salt for the Pueblo and roving Indians of the Southwest, and many were the men who lost their lives to

secure this necessary commodity, for friend and foe alike must secure the needed article from the same valley and hostile encounters were always to be expected.

West of Manzano rise the mountains having the same name as that of the little town. The highest peaks reach to over 10,000 feet, and on these cold slopes are found animals and vegetable life that belong to the Canadian zone. Then the foothills, with their picturesque forests of smaller trees and shrubs. Many little farms and ranches are located here and there throughout the country that surrounds Manzano. All along the mountain range near this level are ancient remains of pueblos. These Saline Pueblos, of which there were perhaps a half dozen, nestled near the foot of the mountain range where the waters from the springs and small streams of the mountains might be found. Their location gave them a view of the valley to the east where they could watch for roving Apaches, who were ever ready to swoop down upon the home-loving Pueblos and carry away their crops, their supplies, and perhaps their women and children.

These pueblos were first seen by white men about 1580, when they were visited by Spanish soldiers. By 1600, or 20 years before the landing of the Pilgrims on the stormy Atlantic coast, priests were working among these pueblo people and building great churches, walls of which still stand as monuments to the zeal and perseverance of these early workers for their church.

The red death, the Apache, harried these people of the pueblos and would not let them rest, and by about 1675 these pueblo people had deserted their homes and had gone to other more protected localities to the north and to the south. Then in 1680 the terrible Pueblo Rebellion took place and for more than a hundred years this central part of New Mexico was deserted, and only the Apaches held sway over the whole saline country. The pueblos crumbled to mud heaps and became almost indistinguishable from their surroundings. The fine mission churches, reared with such infinite faith and patience, began to yield to the fierce winds and the summer rains.

It was in the early 1800's before Spanish-speaking people began to drift into this land of deserted pueblos and build their



Photo by New Mexico State Tourist Bureau
THE MISSION OF SAN MIGUEL IN SANTA FE, N. M.

homes upon the ruins of those of the earlier inhabitants. There they found immense churches built by early *padres*, and at one place where a great spring poured from the mountainside and formed a lake below it, they found an apple orchard—old even at that early date. How it came there, from whence came the seed, or who the planter might be, no one knew or cared at that time. They were there, and the people benefited thereby, and the orchard grew on.

Though no church was built at Manzano, the trees were no doubt planted in the general development of the pueblo by the *padre* from Quari, which is only three or four miles below where the orchard is located. A very good reason for the location of the orchard at this place is that there was and still is located here one of the most bountiful springs of water in the whole Southwest, called Ojo del Gigante. The



Photo by New Mexico State Tourist Bureau

TYPICAL SCENE ON BRUSH RANCH

water fills a sandy basin or bowl that glitters like an emerald. The water is remarkably transparent, and the tall pines surrounding the basin are pictured in its depths. The bottom overgrown with algae of brilliant green is clearly visible. From this basin issues a good-sized stream of water which reappears far below. Here it flows into Manzano lake, a body of water which gives the town a touch unlike that of any other in the Southwest.

Around this lake is grouped the houses of the settlement. To the south the bank rises abruptly and is crowned with a cluster of adobe houses strongly reminiscent of a typical Indian pueblo. Northwest is a still higher hill, on the slope of which, roof above roof, rises part of the town, while the summit is topped with a high wooden cross. One of the two old orchards lies at the foot of this hill. The other is east of the lake, just beyond the Spanish *torreon* or tower, built as a defense against Indian attacks.

The altitude of the town is nearly seven

thousand feet, almost exactly that of Santa Fe, although the place is somewhat colder in winter and warmer in summer than the State Capital. Heavy summer rains at times fill up the little bowl in which the spring and its basin lie and the surplus water flows over the rim instead of through the underground channel. East of the town is a wide arroyo, the big boulders of which give evidence of the force of the waters that rush down the mountainside during the rainy season.

About a leisurely hour's walk below Manzano is the fine mission church ruin of Quari. It is visible for miles from the east or the south. It has a striking beauty viewed from any direction. Built of thin fragments of dark reddish brown sandstone, it stands a monument to the patience and perseverance of those early *padres*.

Perhaps the best view of all is from the top of the mound that was once an ancient pyramidal pueblo as are those of Zuni and Taos of today. From this vantage point,

the cottonwoods—the timbered crest—and the Pedernal hills far beyond—form a charming frame for the sanctuary.

Far back up the hillsides at a higher elevation are extensive fields that were cultivated in ancient times. Evidently these higher fields received more rainfall than the lower valley and so were used for their crops that were raised by what we now call “dry farming.”

In 1846, Lieutenant Abert and his scouting party were the first English-speaking people to visit this village of Manzano, or the place of the apple orchard, as it was called. They found the ancient trees and made many inquiries about them. From everyone, even the oldest inhabitants, they had the same answer, that the trees were old even when the first settlers came. Later, when Adolf F. Bandelier, the best known historian of the early days of New Mexico, visited the country, all his investigations led to the same story: the trees had always been there.


Search has been made of all records available but no further information has been found; only that the Spanish *padres* labored long and zealously to Christianize the Pueblos, and many of them gave their lives to their chosen work. So it must have been those early priests who brought the apple seed from Mexico, or perhaps from far-off Spain, and planted them beside the water in this new land. Then he and his people either died or were driven away,

but the apple trees lived on. For more than a hundred years they must have borne fruit and dropped their leaves, year in and year out, with perhaps some Apache raiding party gathering the unknown fruits while on one of their numerous forays.

When Spanish settlers came back, there were the trees, hoary with age, but no doubt a welcome sight to those who stopped to make that region home.

It is with something like awe and reverence that the present day traveler first visits these trees. Gnarled they are, and broken. Many dead branches are seen. They are in clumps as if they were sprouts from some even older trees than themselves, but the leaves are bright and green and the fruits are as profuse as if they were trees of only a few years of age. The apples are small and the flavor and texture are not what one would expect of apples today, but the story back of the inferior looking apples is a story to stir the imagination of the most prosaic. The how, why, where, and the when is a story that seems buried in antiquity of the past, and perhaps only some musty record in far away Spain can ever unlock the secret. Perhaps even that is lost, but we have with us these ancient trees which must be, throughout the length and breadth of the United States, the oldest apple trees to be found.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This article is published by courtesy of the New Mexico State Magazine.





Courtesy of United States Forest Service

Photo by De Castro

MISSION RUINS AT THE PUEBLO OF QUARAI, NEAR MOUNTAINAIR, NEW MEXICO

Quarai, A Spanish Mission

W. W. JAMES

TO THE lovers of the mysteries of archeology, to the scientist, or even to the most casual visitor, the ancient Quarai Mission ruins, constructed sometime before 1629 by the Franciscan Friars of Spain, will offer many hours of fascinating study and exploration. These ruins are located only about 85 miles south of Albuquerque, New Mexico, an easy and enjoyable day's trip, partly through sections of the beautiful Cibola National Forest and partly over the plains, where many sheep and cattle graze.

Mysterious and majestic, towering like some ancient castle 37 feet above the rolling foothills of the Manzano Mountains, the old Mission represents one of the oldest civilizations established by white men on the North American continent.

Over seven feet thick in places, the beautiful walls are constructed of well-matched, red sandstone. The large church room, one hundred feet in length and shaped like a huge Roman cross, is the main part of the old Mission. The other rooms adjoining are the living quarters, once used by the picturesque monks in charge. Beautiful flagstone covers the church floor and some of the floors of the other rooms, showing the detail which was observed in the construction of the building.

CCC boys, during the past year, have excavated, under supervision of the U. S. Forest Service and a University of New Mexico archeologist, over six feet of rock and dirt from the rooms of the ruin. The boys have also replaced facing stones and

reinforced the foundation. Nothing was actually built; all work done was only that of preservation so that the visitor now may see what the old Spanish Mission actually was. During previous years the only thing which could be seen were the four walls of the church; the cloister, church and refectory rooms were completely buried under six feet of rock and dirt.

The splendid detail of construction which went into this old mission can now be seen and appreciated by the visitor, due to the excavation work which has been done by the CCC boys and the Forest Service. White gypsum plaster, used to cover the walls, has been revealed both on the walls and in large chunks which have broken off and fallen to the ground.

Seventeen rooms have so far been uncovered, but it is believed that the Mission is much larger and further excavation work is being planned.

The Forest Service, when approached by the University for aid in excavating and saving the remaining walls of old Quarai, was entirely in sympathy with the idea. However, due to the fact that the work was not in the line of the Forest Service and outside of the Forest boundaries, special permission had to be obtained from Washington before work could be started.

CCC boys and a Forest Service foreman were assigned from the Manzano CCC Camp located a few miles away. The University of New Mexico sent an archeologist to supervise the project and to read through the blurring of time the history of the oldest white civilization in America as the ruins gradually were unearthed.

Each shovel of dirt was sifted for relics of the old civilization. Each dirt-filled room as it came to light was studied by the archeologist. In time, the mysteries that were Franciscan Spain were revealed and the visitor today may enjoy many interesting hours wandering from room to room.

To the visitor standing in the cool shade of these ancient walls it seems almost impossible that the old civilization is gone, that only this crumbling stand of rock walls remains—and memories.

There is something in the silence, something in the majestic mystery of these old ruins that seems to change them from mere walls of inanimate stone into something that is alive, something that is vibrant with

the thoughts, the lives, and the hates of those who lived over three centuries ago.

The spirits of those hooded Franciscans seem to walk again in dim corridors, counting beads, or holding Mass for black-eyed aborigines.

Those ancients have died and gone, but at times they seem near, in spite of the centuries that have passed since their blood bathed those cool, mossy stones.

It was Friar Marcos de Niza in 1539 who first discovered the Pueblo race of Indians. Different from most of the other Indians throughout the country, the Pueblos were of a decidedly peaceful nature, tilling their fields of grain and hunting in the forests and on the plains for their livings. Their homes were of a permanent nature, sometimes rising as high as four stories, contrasting sharply with other Indians who lived in teepees and moved according to the migration of game.

During the excavation work very few relics of any kind were found. It is believed that during and after the Pope rebellion of the Pueblos, that the Mission was robbed of anything of value and partially torn up by the red hordes. Even the wrought iron hinges and all other pieces of metal were ripped from their moorings and carried off.

The relics which have been found by the CCC boys during excavating and careful sifting of the dirt consist only of a few pieces of broken pottery, a very few iron tools and fittings, and bits of mica-like substance, probably used for window glass.

The Pueblos were, and still are, a peaceful race. It was only during the many and sometimes frequent raids by Apache and Comanche warriors that they were forced to substitute the war club for the hunting bow. Usually they were successful in staying off the raiding hordes, due principally to their fort-like pueblos, but if the raids became too vicious and frequent they merely moved to a new section of the country.

This was the type of Indian inhabiting New Mexico when the expeditions of gold-maddened Spain began pouring into the country.

Coronado came first seeking the fabled Seven Cities of Cibola, supposedly rich in gold. The Pueblos welcomed these first

white men they had ever seen and treated them as gods.

But Coronado was no god, as history shows us, and the Pueblos learned during the following century that the exploitation of yellow metal loomed bigger in the hearts of the Spanish gentry than did ethics.

The bitter pill of experience was hard for the Pueblos to swallow, but they learned all there was to know about the Spaniards.

About 1590 the Franciscans stepped into this setting with peace and love in their hearts and new testaments under their arms. They came to convert the Indian, a tremendous undertaking at that time. If the missionary movement had entered the southwest before the invasion by soldiers the task would not have been so great. But now the big job was to reconcile the teachings of Christ with the actual acts of some of His followers. Naturally, the red man listened to the missionaries with a tongue in his cheek. But, after many hazardous years, the job was finally accomplished.

Franciscan Friars scattered throughout what is now the State of New Mexico and went to many different pueblo settlements and built missions, many of them still in use today.

Out of this barren country of savagery, hate and warfare the Roman Church finally brought peace and contentment. The only discordant notes were the occasional raids of warring bands of warriors and the distant hammering of the mailed fist of Spain echoing from the southland.

The Pueblos were at peace, nestling at the foothills of mountain ranges, their red-skinned population farming, praying, and living peaceful lives. The soft glove of Christianity, under the gentle fingers of the Franciscan Fathers, molded both the mental and physical lives of the Pueblos throughout the territory.

The visitor to this old mission can visualize the ancient church surrounded by sun-burnt pueblo buildings, Indians cultivating

their farms, and in the foreground the tiny graveyard, crosses marking the first Christian burials. He can almost see the tiny children playing in the shade of the red walls of the Mission, or the brown clothed priest wandering in the peaceful seclusion of the walls.

Then came devastation and ruin in 1680. The Pope rebellion which swept the entire area free from the rule of both priest and soldier alike burst like flame from a many-tongued volcano.

From some unheard command the Pueblos rose together. In the space of only a few days the territory was again pure Indian, again savage and wild, and the boundaries of Spanish conquest receded like a wave from the bloody, sandy shores of the new land.

On August 10, 1680, the Pueblos took their war clubs in hand. Over 400 Spanish men at arms and 20 priests were left weltering in their blood.

Death and bloodshed was the horrible story told wherever Spain had a representative or a colony. Even the Spanish governor in Santa Fe and his following were forced to flee. It was not until twelve years later that they were able to form a large enough expedition to reconquer the country.

This is what lies behind old Quarai and those cool, red walls. These are some of the pictures that will enhance the beauty of these ruins in the imagination of the visitor.

But now, quiet and peace reign again. The curdling war cries of savage hordes, scenes of red murder, and the sound of clanking columns of Spanish soldiery are gone.

But the romance of memory lingers on. To the visitor, history will unfold itself. In his mind's eye the glory that once was Spain's will live again in the dim shadows of those old walls.

Over three centuries of time have passed, but memory lingers on.



New Mexico's State Capitol

DEDICATED in 1898, embowered in a botanical garden, New Mexico's State Capitol building is the present administrative seat in the oldest capital city in America. It dates back to 1605, antedating Boston, its nearest rival, and only one capital on the continent is of greater antiquity.

The attractive but unpretentious buff-colored and domed building, whose chief material is stone from a quarry twenty miles distant, rose on the site of a predecessor mysteriously destroyed by fire in the early nineties. It was a bulky three-story structure with a dome at either end. In the sixties a stone capitol building was started which remained unfinished for twenty years and eventually became the present federal court building.

Some years ago an extensive addition almost doubled the capacity of the present capitol. A commodious hall of representatives and smaller senate chamber are fast becoming inadequate for the needs of a growing state. A tentative project of the state planning board would remodel it in the distinctive Spanish-Colonial or Spanish-Pueblo style. To house the welfare and other offices a large building of the Spanish-Colonial or territorial type has been built adjoining the main building. Work has started on erection of a new hall of justice on adjacent property which will also be in this indigenous and historic manner of architecture. An ambitious regrouping of the entire capitol lay-out is being planned.

Below Old Glory on New Mexico's state-house flies the state flag, in the Spanish

colors of red and yellow whereon is emblazoned the sun—symbol of the Zia Indians. The yucca is the state flower. New Mexico's legislatures are still unique in that they are conducted in both English and Spanish and official interpreters are used.

Before erection of the capitol which was burned, for nearly three centuries the seat of government was in the Palace of the Governors, the old adobe building now used as a state museum. In this building approximately 100 Spanish, Indian, Mexican and American governors ruled successively kingdom, province, territory and state. Revolting Pueblos held possession of it from the time of the bloody uprising in 1680 to the reconquest by De Vargas in 1692.

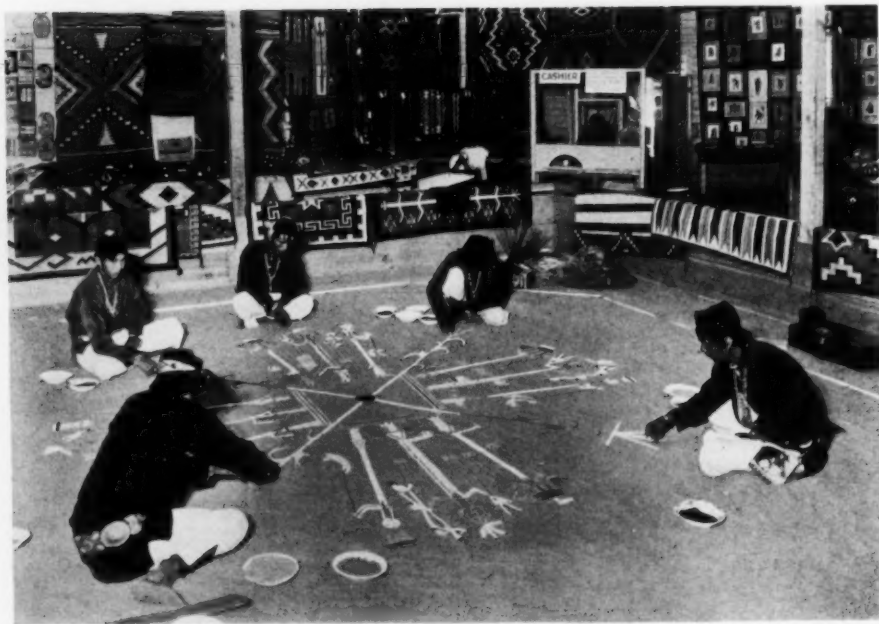
Don Juan de Onate established New Mexico's first government at the pueblo of San Juan de Los Caballeros in 1598, established a capital shortly thereafter at now vanished San Gabriel nearby, moved it to Santa Fe about the middle of the first decade of the 17th Century. After over 100 years of Spanish rule and a brief period of Mexican possession, General Kearny raised the U. S. flag in 1846, a territory was organized in 1850, statehood came in 1912.

From this building is administered the government of the fourth largest state in the Union, averaging 335 miles wide, 345 miles long on the east border and 390 on the west, 122,000 square miles, ranging from 3,000 to over 13,000 feet in altitude, and a population of only 425,000.



ZUNI VILLAGE SCENE

Photo by New Mexico State Tourist Bureau



NAVAJO SAND PAINTERS

Photo by New Mexico State Tourist Bureau

Ancient Indian Ruins of New Mexico

IN 1492 when Columbus discovered America, this new continent had been inhabited for centuries. He carried back to Spain a few of the terrified inhabitants, and gave them the name "Indian." How long these people had been here before the fifteenth century is an unanswered question. Some of the tribes were nomadic but in the Southwest the Indians made permanent homes and New Mexico is rich in ruins of a prehistoric time. When Coronado found these people in 1540 many of their pueblos were already in ruins and many of the places that he visited are covered with drifting sand. The Indian has left the history of his civilization in his dwelling places as he deserted them; in the piles of broken pottery; in the burial grounds; and in the kivas. Scientists are working in these ruins in order to discover more about the origin of the American Indian.

Recent excavations of Kuaua and Puray, ruined villages near Albuquerque, have established the place where Coronado camped the winter of 1541-1542.

Santa Fe, ancient capital of the old Spanish empire, is surrounded by thriving Indian pueblos on the outskirts of which are many ruined kivas and communal houses to be explored.

Near the present town of Bernalillo, in 1610, Juan De Onate and his Spanish companions spent a winter. They were appalled to find on the walls of the Kiva illustrations depicting the murder of several Spanish priests. These priests had been killed some hundred years before. Now in the twentieth century, some 325 years later, students from the department of Archaeology of the University of New Mexico have uncovered wall paintings, on a long buried Kiva. The murals were found in Kuaua. The designs on the walls were painted on thin layers of plaster. There are thirty layers and at least ten of them have been covered with paintings. These murals in the Kuaua Kiva are mainly designs of men in costume for various ceremonial dances. The Kiva dates from about 1250 and it is thought that this is one of the pueblos that Coronado destroyed in

1540. Tradition says that there were twelve villages destroyed at this time, between Isleta and Bernalillo so there is a vast field waiting to be explored. Lumis in his "Tales of Frontier Days," says that there is no question that the two most interesting rocks in the world are: Acoma, the Sky City, and El Morro, Inscription Rock or the Stone Autograph Album.

Acoma was a flourishing village in Coronado's time. The old mission still stands. The story is that the Indians carried the dirt for the graveyard up onto the mesa. The vegas, more than forty feet long, came from the forest many miles away. From the time the vegas were cut till placed on the mission they were not allowed to touch the ground. The steps used to climb to the top are still standing, hewn out of the solid rock.

Inscription Rock is of sandstone and on it is autographed the history of the Spanish explorations. At least twenty-seven parties of Spaniards camped at El Morro between 1605 and 1774.

Many of the Indian petroglyphs have been destroyed but last fall there was discovered an old Zuni writing. It consisted of two birds flying upward, a winding trail over an obstacle and two hands and two feet to a circle. An old Indian translated: Up high where the birds fly, by hand and foot, over a difficult trail and a hard climb, one comes to a circle, indicating a reservoir. A trail was found in the solid rock with the print of prehistoric feet in the rock which led to the top of the mesa. Near by was a narrow crevice and in the rock bottom were the prints of tiny feet. It is thought that in times of danger the Indian mothers put their babies into this place for safety. El Morro is a national monument and CWA built a fine trail to the top of the mesa where are found the ruins of a huge pueblo. It is claimed by both Zuni and Acoma and was abandoned about the year 1000. It is estimated that there are 1,200 rooms. They have not been excavated because no museum is prepared to take charge. It is about 60 miles from Gallup and 40 from Grant.



Photo by New Mexico State Tourist Bureau

WOMEN DANCERS



Photo by New Mexico State Tourist Bureau

NAVAJO HOGAN AND NAVAJO FAMILY

Aztec, in the northwestern corner of the state near Farmington, is a National Monument, also. There you may visit the ancient Kiva, the old graves and the ruined pueblo.

Gran Quivira Monument embraces the ruins of two stone churches and a monastery built by the early friars. It is one hundred miles southeast of Albuquerque and near Socorro. The Pueblo was abandoned more than a hundred years before Coronado. The Spaniards discovered that there were rich deposits of gold and silver in the mountains. The Indians had not given a thought to the precious metals for they meant nothing to them. However, the Spaniards mined quantities of both gold and silver. Then news came that the Indians were advancing so they buried the treasure. Tradition says that they were placed under the bells of the mission, leaving some white flagstones to mark the spot. All but two of the Spaniards were killed and the two that escaped forgot the gold in the effort to save their lives. Here follows a translation from a diary: "In the cemetery of the great parish church, in the center of the right side, there is a pit and by digging will be found two bells—at the foot of the hill is a cellar which covered the stones under which the treasure is to be found.—" It is still there, so it remains for some one to unearth it. Some of the walls of this old ruin are still standing. It can be seen that there were fireplaces in most of the rooms and the huge beams, used for the roof, were beautifully carved. Some of these rafters must have weighed two tons.

In the Mimbres Valley there is evidence of a great civilization dating from before the time of Christ. These people were a group unto themselves and their culture differs from that of the northern tribes of New Mexico. Many ruins may be found in the vicinity of Silver City but the largest are along the banks of the Mimbres. A typical ruin is called the Swartz Ruin. For many years it was thought to be a pile of stones in the fertile field just back of the Swartz home. An explorer did some digging and there was unearthed a village of one hundred and seventy-two rooms. These rooms were all built under ground and the only way to enter the house was



Photo by New Mexico State Tourist Bureau
PUEBLO INDIAN COUPLE

through an opening in the roof. No Kivas have been found but in all the villages a large room seems to have been used for the gathering place of the tribe. It is in the graves that much of the culture is hidden. Pottery, metal jewelry, quartz crystals, clay animals have been found, supposedly placed there as an offering to the dead. Twenty-three miles up the river on the Three Circle Ranch another village has been located. There the Indians made circular excavations and the houses were also under ground.

New Mexico is the land of the Sun and it yet remains for its history to be written.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Written by Theresa G. Robinson and read at a meeting of the Butterfield Trail Chapter of Deming, New Mexico, in the Mimbres Valley. The material was gleaned from articles in the *New Mexico Magazine*.

History of the New Mexico D. A. R.

GENEVIEVE TROUVILLION CHAVEZ

State Chairman of Magazine

IN 1894, when the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was only two years old, Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, President General, appointed Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, of Santa Fe, State Regent of New Mexico. Mrs. Prince immediately launched an ardent campaign to find members and establish the society in the state. On October 28, 1898, she organized the Stephen Watts Kearny Chapter, No. 443, under the name of Sunshine Chapter, it being changed later to the present name. In quick succession, followed the Jacob Bennett Chapter, No. 619, in 1903, the Lew Wallace Chapter, No. 671, in 1905, and the Roswell Chapter, No. 1027, in 1911.

Markers were placed along the Santa Fe Trail in 1911 and 1912 and several other monuments erected during her regency, which lasted from 1898 to 1913.

Mrs. S. M. Ashenfelter was next appointed Regent (she had been the organizing regent of Jacob Bennett Chapter). She organized the Children of the American Revolution Society, and was appointed state director of this work, holding this position for many years.

Mrs. J. H. Wroth followed as state regent but because of illness, was unable to serve but a few months and Mrs. J. F. Hinkle was appointed to serve as Regent. To Mrs. Hinkle goes much credit for organizing the state chapter in 1920 in the Presbyterian Church at Albuquerque, N. M. She was the first Regent elected by the New Mexico State Conference, and for years has been the state chairman of "Correct Use of the Flag." During this time, Mrs. Ashenfelter was indorsed for Vice-President General.

The second regent elected by the state conference was Mrs. R. P. Barnes, and at this time a state D. A. R. Flag committee was appointed to consider a more fitting design for the state flag. This committee

also met with like committees from other interested organizations to select a state flower.

During the period 1924 to 1926, Mrs. Francis Cushman Wilson being Regent, the Thomas Jefferson Chapter was organized, a box and two chairs were taken for Constitution Hall and a lamp was presented by the state chapter. Louise Prince, granddaughter of Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, presented a Revolutionary Relic. The state legislature adopted the design for the state flag which had been chosen by a popular vote and approved by the state D. A. R. flag committee. The state was honored by the visit of Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, this being the first time that a President General of the National Society, D. A. R., had visited the state.

During the regime of Mrs. George K. Angle, 1926 to 1928, the state conference created the office of state chaplain and the first chaplain was elected. There was a Caroline Scott Harrison luncheon and a site was selected for the Madonna of the Trail Monument. A state flag was ordered for the Washington Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge.

In 1928, Mrs. Frank Elery Andrews took office as Regent, the state and chapters were put on a budget basis and a D. A. R. Student Loan Fund was started. Mrs. Geo. K. Angle presented a Revolutionary relic and a vote was taken on the most historic spot in the state, resulting in the choice of the Palace of the Governors. The history of New Mexico D. A. R. was written by the historians and a Vice-President General elected from New Mexico. The Butterfield Trail Chapter was organized and a state flag presented to the Chapel at Valley Forge. The State Officers' Club was organized and Mrs. Andrews elected the first president.

The state was given aid for deserving veterans through the establishment of the Tubercular Soldiers' Aid Fund.

During the regency of Mrs. David L. Geyer, a special Conference was called on the occasion of the visit of Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, President General. The final rules and regulations for the administration of the D. A. R. Student Loan Fund, were submitted and approved by the Conference. The organization of El Portal Chapter brought the number of chapters up to seven.

Mrs. Alvin N. White, Regent from 1932 to 1934, encouraged genealogical research and the building up of libraries, having been state librarian for several years. Mrs. Russell William Magna, President General, visited the state conference and was a speaker at the dedication of the monument placed on the Old Butterfield Trail, this being the gift of the Butterfield Trail Chapter at Deming. During these years, addi-

tional work was done on the state D. A. R. histories, bringing them up to date and revising them.

During the period 1934 to 1936, Mrs. W. G. Donley, Regent, much interest was shown in National Defense and in the work of the Approved Schools, especially Tamasee.

Good Citizenship medals were given by many chapters, as were prizes for patriotic essays.

The Good Citizenship Pilgrimage Contest was inaugurated and the winner was sent to Washington during the 1936 Continental Congress, as the guest of the D. A. R.

Mrs. A. G. Shortle, who was installed as Regent in April, 1936, has held many offices in the chapter and state D. A. R. and brings to her new office the same fine qualities which have fitted her for the position and have endeared her to the New Mexico Daughters.



Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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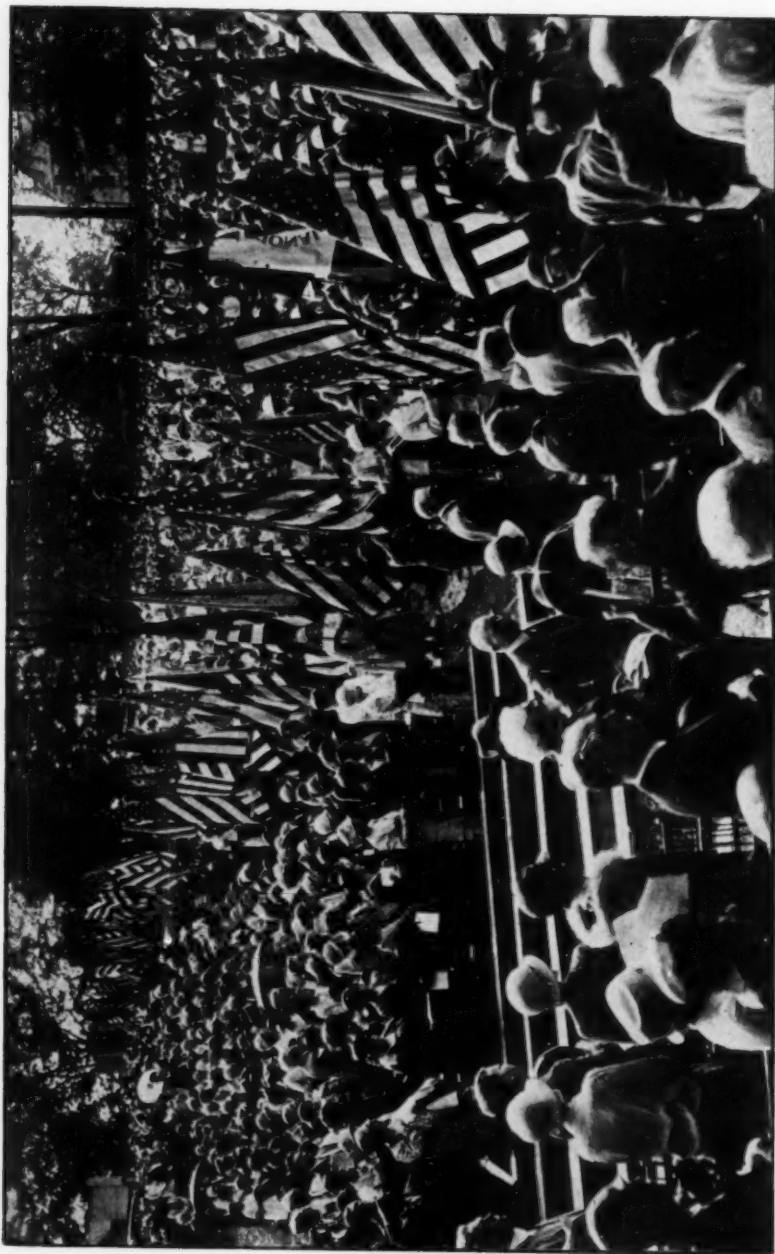
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TYPICAL SCENE OF "A MASSING OF THE COLORS" SERVICE IN AN OPEN AIR-AMPHITHEATRE

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Bishop of Washington

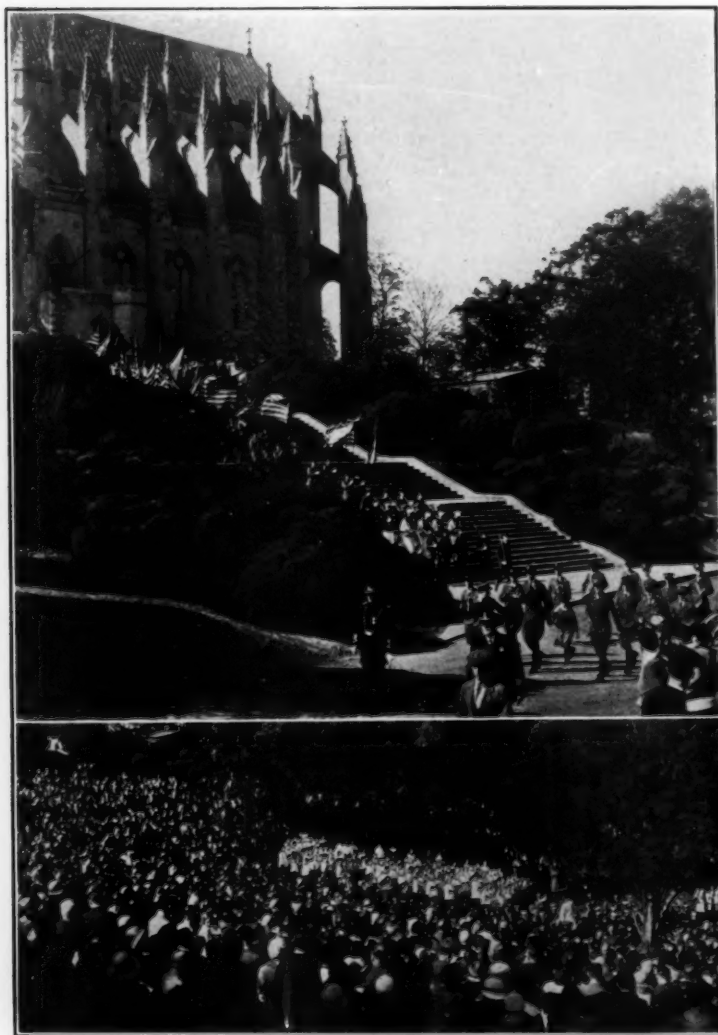
AN ANNIVERSARY that brings to memory epochal events in our history as a people, and the heroic service of our beloved dead, brings to mind the consistent and normal practice of taking stock of ourselves, of appraising our assets and weighing our liabilities; in fine, of reckoning our position as we survey our advance or note our decline. It is an unworthy and dangerous habit, in the individual as in the nation, to regard the events of life as governed by chance or determined by fortuitous circumstances. He is a careless mariner who is satisfied to sail always on dead reckoning. To such there can be no sense of security, no fixed haven or ultimate objective. "Favored nations" may be a proper term to employ in economic relations, there can be no nation so favored as to be immune to the penalties that inevitably follow upon an unregulated, unreasoned course; the improvident use of advantages and God-given opportunities, or the prodigal waste of the gifts that must be conserved, if security and prosperity are to be our portion in the days that lie ahead. It is characteristic of youth to be unreflective and careless in appraising values or in using them with a view to what they may secure of permanent advantage, and be it remembered America is a youthful nation, notwithstanding its robust and virile character. Young as we are we have a record of achievement that gives us warrant for assuming reasonable maturity.

We proudly chronicle our glowing and glorious past and pay just tribute to the men and women who have made and preserved us a nation. What we hold of wealth and estate is a legacy so rich, that we dare not, except to our peril, hold it lightly, or remove the safeguards that will secure it to the generations that are to follow. To each recurring age obligations and responsibilities are given, and we best honor our dead by holding to those ideals for which they

strove and to which they contributed the last full measure of devotion. The stars in our flag were awarded their place in the field of blue by hands that gave without reserve that their station might be fixed and unchanging and that their union might be forever complete and indissoluble. "E pluribus unum" we inscribe on our national shield and to it we are committed with unflinching fidelity and changeless devotion. True, we as a people have known days of shadow and long periods when we could but dimly see the path we were following. Even the stars in the blue were for the while obscured and their unity made uncertain, but happily, let us believe, such an exacting and anxious period is forever behind us.

We remember with pride and affection all that the stars in our banner represent, forty-eight sovereign and related states, and we stand before the world a nation, whose unity is unchallenged and whose integrity and proud distinction is recognized by peoples the world over. Surely with gratitude and reverence we may point to our past and affirm: "He hath not dealt so with any nation." It may be our habit to be unduly boastful and to disclose self-pride when we appraise our record, but let it be assumed that this is but the characteristic of a people that is still in the process of growth and whose fuller and riper maturity is yet to be. The past is secure, the present is fraught with perils and possibilities, the future we will determine by the wisdom and accumulated experience we possess, and the determination we exhibit to follow ways that are consistent with our avowed ideals and our Christian heritage.

Standing as we do in an age that has witnessed mighty and far-reaching changes we are compelled to exercise both caution and restraint. Beyond anything we may do to stabilize our economic and political systems we must, if we would build securely and against evil days that may lie ahead,



MASSED "COLORS" ENTERING WASHINGTON CATHEDRAL AMPHITHEATRE

recognize with reverence and devotion those enduring fundamental moral and spiritual principles that cement and bind together our treasured interests and our dearest possessions. We have made much—too much—of our national wealth and we have been too arrogantly proud of our rapid advance as a nation. Once this advance was checked and our wealth diminished we lost our self-confidence and abandoned ourselves to fear and despair. When our free course was interrupted and our will to succeed rudely halted, our vaunted courage failed us and we suffered disillusionment and accepted defeat. We lacked the moral fibre to stand up against disappointment and disaster and cried bitterly over our restricted freedom to live our lives in pursuance of our selfish aims and our undisciplined ambitions. These past years have gained us no fresh laurels, nor have they witnessed to aught that we may remember with pride. We were bold and adventuresome in the days of prosperity, we lost hope and courage when adversity was our portion and our treasured possessions were imperilled. We have known periods when we presented to the world a better face and disclosed a finer temper. Despite all the shadows, despite our mental debility and depression, our broad acres have still yielded their bounty and our estate has lost none of its essential and real values. We possess the same excellent genius that has carried us to heights of incomparable achievement, but for the while its initiative has been paralyzed and its daring exploits have known no field of new endeavor. I repeat, we have little to cherish as we scan the record of these more recent years. The men we seek to honor today, who endured stern hardships and made greater sacrifices than we have ever known, would hardly recognize the America they died to preserve. The years of our swift advance and unprecedented prosperity left us soft and flabby. The iron in our blood was thinned through intemperate indulgence and unrestrained follies; when the test was laid upon us we were unprepared to meet it. Selfish acquisition, freedom that grew into license, the setting up of artificial and unreal values, the abandonment of ways that stiffen and stabilize char-

acter, discarded disciplines, and above all else a forgotten God, these were the distinguishing marks of an age that sapped our vitality and rendered us the easy prey to evils that destroy confidence and impair and make impotent the will.

While we have grieved over our material losses we have been unrepentant for the follies that have worked to our disadvantage and moral laxity. But we are challenged to repent, to set our house in order, and to solemnly resolve, God helping us, that we will with freshened courage attack the forces that surround us, and come again to the day of re-established hope and renewed faith. I do not lightly esteem the extent of our impaired wealth, nor do I regard with chilled emotions the misfortunes and sorrows that have come to defenceless and ill-equipped households the nation over.

We mourn with those who mourn, we share the intolerable burdens that have bowed men, women and little children to the earth, and made desolate and unwarmed their barren hearthstones. Let us hope and believe that a newer and more understanding sympathy is at hand than we have ever known; let us indulge the confident expectation that we are fronting an era in which the divisions and bitter rivalries in our social and industrial life are to be healed, and the spirit of brotherhood is to have a larger and finer interpretation than it has known in the days that are past. There is something nobler and better than the wealth of which we boast; there is something finer and more enduring than the getting and the spending whereby we lay waste our powers. We yield all praise to those who have selflessly and sedulously sought to dissipate the shadows and to usher in the better day. We reckon with the endeavors of those who have sought to improve our economic conditions and to insure a more equitable and stable industrial situation. A just and consistent judgment we sorely need in this day of intemperate speech and unreasoned opinions. Above all else we need and must have a finer and clearer understanding of those eternal and unchanging values that undergird and secure the strong things of character, qualities that alone contribute to the strengthening of the will and the en-

franchisement of the spirit. These we may not buy, no skillful craftsmen can produce them and no market displays them.

The kind of character we have in mind is not affected by either adversity or prosperity; it yields not to changing moods nor does it shift its standards because of the clamorous cries of the unthinking mob. It is possessed of a courage that never quails, even when the race is to the swift and the battle to the strong. Its loyalties are fixed and unvarying, its principles are grounded in a faith that can move mountains.

It is men of this breed we need today. It is only men of such sterling qualities that can preserve to us the treasures we most covet and desire. We have had such men before, we shall have them again. Let us not delude ourselves by believing that cleverness and the capacity to adapt ourselves to changed and changing conditions; that political adroitness or cunning, constitute the hallmarks of efficiency, the warrants for our continuing happiness and prosperity. It takes something other than the skill and deception of the magician to produce real and lasting values out of secret and obscure places. We may at our pleasure maintain or abrogate a gold standard, but if we leave out of our life the standard of the golden rule, the norm by which we determine right human relations, we shall find ourselves a nation rich in material values, but lacking the moral stamina with which to maintain and protect them. There is a cheap and vulgar habit, all too common in our modern life, that treats with irreverence, if not contempt, those qualities that have had conspicuous expression in the lives of the good and the virtuous. We call these qualities spiritual, and in our better moods we define them as Christian. We would hold these virtues above reproach, we would keep them clean and strong in a world that is abandoning its time-honored traditions and its revered altars.

This is a task that calls for the noblest and strongest qualities in our nature. As we survey the survivals of nations and peoples, it is universally true that, minorities, minorities representing and exemplifying great ideals, have been as preserving salt to save states and communities and society from corruption and decay.

There are false prophets and blind guides in our national household who would have us part company with our ideals and forget the rock whence we are hewn. With arrogance and conceit they would have us change our chosen course, abandon our religious faith and set at naught our traditions. To such, the flag must have a crimson hue and the form and character of our Republic give place to systems alien to our life, systems that deny God and moral concepts and make havoc of the most sacred and hallowed of our institutions.

An astute English observer says concerning our drifts and tendencies: "At the moment the American nation seems to be suffering from a certain bewilderment consequent on its inability to discover a working philosophy of life," he pertinently adds, "there are only two such philosophies in the world today, Christianity and communism." Of these two we of America must presently make our definite and deliberate choice. We shall go on in our own strength and according to our own selfish wills, or we shall freshly affirm and obediently follow Him who came to reveal God's will and purpose to His children. Christian, we avow ourselves, but its precepts and principles are hardly conspicuous in our social or economic life. What our choice is to be is as yet obscured to our vision.

It is to the defence of our institutions we are called today. It is from those who gave their all, "poured out the sweet, red wine of youth," the summons comes to us their sons, to be strong and of a good courage, that this rich and far-stretching land may be preserved and its strong principles stoutly maintained. We make no boast of our virtues, nor do we assume infallibility of judgment. We zealously commit ourselves to the righting of wrongs and the abatement of abuses; but we will effect these salutary changes by the Christian standards to which we adhere and with a courage that is sustained by faith in God and our accepted American ideals.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Article contributed by the National Defense Committee through the courtesy of Bishop Freeman. His address given at the Washington Cathedral at the Ninth Annual Massing of the Colors under the auspices of the Military Order of the World War, other patriotic societies participating.

Trails of the East

JEAN STEPHENSON

THE East has always been covered with a network of trails. First were the game trails, made by animals ranging over the country. These trails usually led through the woods, and in the case of those made by the larger animals, such as buffalo, held to solid dry ground, regardless of grades, and frequently converged toward water, or toward salt licks.

Then came the Indian trails. The Indians were a restless race and roamed over a wide territory, hunting, visiting, changing from summer to winter quarters, and waging warfare against other tribes. Their trails were not along the ridges but usually held to the valleys, and always to the forests or other shelter. Almost every locality has its "Indian trail," a path which by tradition or authenticated history was used by the aboriginal inhabitants of the land.

When the early European colonists began to penetrate the forests and to explore the country, they often used game trails or Indian trails, and as the pioneers built in the wilderness, the trails were followed in going from settlement to settlement.

These trails were all strictly for utility and were not built; they resulted from use. The game trails and the Indian trails were not improved or marked in any way. The settlers began to "blaze" the way roughly, by slicing off the bark of the trees at intervals, so as to indicate the path to be followed. In some places, as in Barbour County, West Virginia, the type of place to which a trail led was indicated by the tree on which the blaze was made. For instance, blazes on beech trees would indicate the way to a mill; on oak trees to deer licks; on chestnut trees to settlements, etc. A stranger inquiring his way would be told to follow the chestnut blazes or whichever indicated the destination he wished.

Next came the emigrant trails, which first were blazed paths through the woods, then cleared and widened, and the foot-

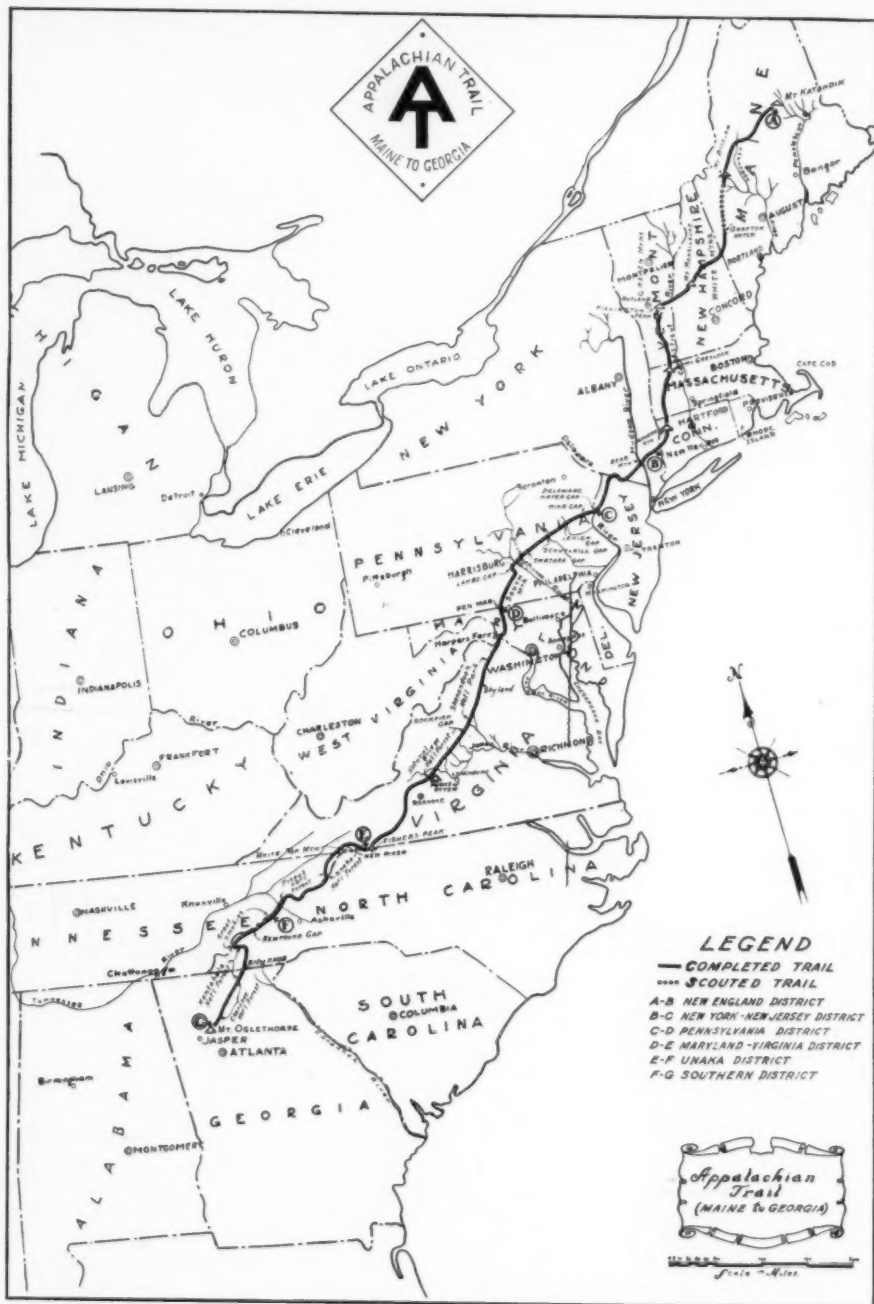
way or roadbed improved, so as to permit the passage of vehicles. The names of some of the roads—the Kennebunk Road, the Old Trading Path, the Cumberland Trace, the Natchez Trace—bring vividly to mind our early history.

Gradually over a period of a hundred years these roads were improved. Finally the advent of the automobile resulted in the network of hard-surfaced roads, covering the country and going not only the shortest way from town to town but also through scenic sections of the country, built solely that the average citizen could easily enjoy the beauties of nature and get acquainted with "these United States." These national and state highways in many instances follow closely emigrant, Indian, or even game trails—and often are designated by the old name—such as the Seneca Trail.

This growth of road development has been always away from the primitive environment and with a view to swifter transportation; speed and still more speed being the desired end. But in recent years there has also been developed another phase of trail making for a conscious utilitarian purpose, to serve not a material need but a physical and spiritual one.

The whole tendency of civilization has been to develop an urban life. However, there are those that feel that being herded together in crowds has created the ever-increasing nervous tension and lack of physical relaxation so typical of our day, and has tended to obscure that old equanimity and sense of proportion so characteristic of our ancestors of a hundred years ago.

Some extremists advocated the gradual abolishment of cities; others contented themselves with railing against modern conditions; while others looked to see what could be done for those who must work in cities, yet need to maintain a contact with the country, and from this has grown The Appalachian Trail.



The Appalachian Trail is a footpath, not a motorway, stretching the length of the Eastern Seaboard, from Katahdin in Maine to Mt. Oglethorpe in Georgia; 2050 miles of ever-changing beauty, quietude, and serenity.

In 1921 Benton MacKaye, of Shirley, Massachusetts, was inspired by the meaning of the word, Appalachian (which is "endless"), to write of an endless trail along the Appalachian Chain, at the very back door of the teaming cities of the East. The proposal aroused interest and in New York a small section of such a trail was cut. But this enthusiasm faded and "The Appalachian Trail" became a fireside philosophy rather than an actuality or even a possibility. However, in 1926 the idea came to the attention of Arthur Perkins, of Hartford, Connecticut, and from this time may be dated the Trail as a reality. For he decided that if such a Trail was desirable, it should be built. So he interested people all up and down the Coast. In key cities groups were formed to make and maintain such a Trail—and work was begun. Among others interested was Myron Haliburton Avery, a native of Lubec, Maine, but then and now an admiralty attorney in Washington. Already the recognized authority on Mt. Katahdin, and familiar with many mountains of the East, he entered into the work with energy and enthusiasm, and on the death of Judge Perkins in 1929, took over his duties as Chairman of The Appalachian Trail Conference, and carried the Trail through to completion.

It was in 1926 that Judge Perkins said, "Let's do it." Now, in the spring of 1936, the Trail is completed, blazed, charted and mapped, and all is cleared except forty miles in western Maine which will be done by Fall. And all this has been accomplished chiefly by amateur labor. All classes, all occupations, all walks of life, and both sexes have contributed. In many cities in the East are Trail Clubs, or Trail sections of Hiking Clubs, whose members clear and maintain sections of The Appalachian Trail and extensive side trail systems. Slowly shelters are being completed at intervals of a day's easy hike, so that those who desire more than a day's trip may find each night a resting place. Maps



Photo by Mark Taylor

MEASURING A NEWLY CUT SECTION OF THE
APPALACHIAN TRAIL

and guide books have been prepared covering the Trail, so one may follow it with a feeling of certainty and safety. Throughout the length, it is a cleared path four to six feet wide winding ever onward, not necessarily following the shortest route but always the scenic route, and wherever possible, keeping to the high places. Except in some of the National Parks, it is marked by a series of white paint blazes at sufficiently frequent intervals to reassure the traveller, and throughout metal markers bearing the A T monogram indicate the Trail.

To make such a Trail and to keep it up requires constant hard work and much of it. In some Clubs there is a Trail Gang that goes through at frequent intervals clearing the Trail. In others, such as the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club in Washington, the overseer system is used—a member being assigned a definite section of trail anywhere from one to fifteen miles, depending on the terrain and vegetation. It is then his or her duty to keep that section in good condition, brush cut out, and



SCENES ALONG THE TRAIL

Photos by W. J. Koebel

summer growth cut down, signs intact, blazes clear, markers up, etc., and to report all necessary information for maps, guide-books, and public information. The President and Supervisor of Trails make frequent inspections and any overseer who fails to maintain the high standard required is removed—a penalty regarded as such a disgrace that it is seldom necessary to invoke it!

From Mt. Katahdin The Appalachian Trail leads southwest through the Maine wilderness, across Rainbow Lake, by Nahmakanta and Joe Mary, over White Cap and on and over the Bigelow Range till at Grafton Notch it picks up the trails of the Appalachian Mountain Club, America's oldest mountaineering group. It uses these splendid trails to near Lost River where it picks up the trails of the Dartmouth Outing Club. Through Vermont it follows the lower hundred miles of the Long Trail. Then across Massachusetts—where it goes over Greylock, down through Connecticut, over the Hudson at Bear Mountain Bridge, through the Palisades Interstate Park, and the highlands of northern New Jersey, along the Blue Mountains of Pennsylvania, across historic Cumberland Valley, along South Mountain, with its old iron furnaces and ore pits, into Maryland, until at Harpers Ferry the Potomac and the Shenandoah are crossed, and the Trail enters the Blue Ridge. The ridge crest is followed, over a succession of mountains, gradually increasing in height. At Chester Gap the new Shenandoah Park is reached. Soon, from Mary's Rock, two days' journey behind and several ahead can be viewed. Here the Trail is near enough to the Skyline Drive to permit of easy access at several points and short walks of two to five miles can be taken where it clings to the winding escarpment and furnishes a succession of breath-taking views. Near Roanoke it follows the mountains westward, and then traverses the Unakas, the Smokies, and Nantahala, until at Standing Indian the Georgia line is reached, from which it is but a few days' travel to the end of the Trail at Mt. Oglethorpe over 2000 miles from its beginning.

The Clubs maintaining the Trail have large memberships and there is an ever-increasing use of the Appalachian Trail



Photo by Ernest L. Crandall

A TYPICAL STRUCTURE IS THE POTOMAC APPALACHIAN TRAIL CLUB'S SEXTON SHELTER. IN THE BACKGROUND IS OLD RAG MOUNTAIN

and the side trails leading to it. Overseers and their friends go often to the mountains armed with pruning shears and weeders, and spend a day of healthful exercise in pleasant surroundings and good company—coming home rested and refreshed and with a definite sense of accomplishment.

The Appalachian Trail is thus not only an end but a means. It is the contribution of the outdoor clubs of the East to the increasing need for a contact with nature; and it also is for those who maintain it, the way to peace, health, and good fellowship, furnishing them with a means of satisfying that nostalgia for those things of the spirit that come from the good earth. Many of the fancied trials and assaults of the day would fade and the important issues of life could be more sanely faced and solved if more of the leaders in small as well as larger spheres could seek and follow The Appalachian Trail—leading ever upward and onward—for a day, a week, or a month—to return strengthened and refreshed and ready for whatever the future may bring.

Tea and Teapots

ADA C. RAMSDELL

WHEN approaching the matter of selection of accessories for the tea service, one is delighted with the variety of fascinating objects which are available today. Antique tea caddies, caddy spoons, cups, teapots, trays, teaspoons, etc., are all greatly prized and sought after. Aside from their alluring appearance, these accessories are particularly interesting as they recall the romantic history of tea.

Tea drinking originated so far as we know at a very early date in China. Universally adopted there, the custom was celebrated in poetry and surrounded by ritual. A book of rules for the usage of tea was written by a renowned Chinese scholar and poet, called "The Holy Scripture of Tea Drinking." The tea ceremony was held in great veneration. A famous poet in the Sung Dynasty, 959 B. C., enumerated as the three most deplorable things in the world, (1) the spoiling of fine youths through false education, (2) the degradation of fine paintings through vulgar admiration, (3) the utter waste of fine tea through incompetent manipulation.

The method of tea making, always in the Orient a matter of deep study and special training, changed with times. In China during the Tang dynasty, 617 to 906, tea was ground, made into cakes and boiled. In the Sung dynasty, 959 to 1273, it was powdered and whipped to a froth with a bamboo whisk and drunk without straining. It was not until the Ming period 1308 to 1643, that the leaves were steeped in boiling water and the liquid drained off before serving. This was the method introduced into Europe and universally adopted when the Occident took up the custom. Great thought was given to the tea equipment and the Emperors of each dynasty vied with the preceding one as to which could produce the finest porcelain for the tea service. Over 700 books have been written on the subject of tea, its history, customs and usage, and the majority of them were written before the 18th century.

In the 13th century travelling Japanese monks returning from China incorporated

tea drinking in the ceremony of ancestor worship, decreeing complete simplicity of the ritual and of the tea accessories. Sometimes the ceremony lasted four hours and included some thirty-odd articles to be used in the procedure. Japan, like its neighbor China, had scholars and poets who immortalized tea.

Tea, until late in the 10th Century, was never a drink in which the common people could indulge, as it was always very expensive. The earliest mention made of tea in England appears in the records of the East India Company in 1610, at which time tea was imported in small consignments and priced at from \$50 a pound upwards. Tea was then so scarce in England that the infusion of it in water was taxed by the gallon, in common with chocolate and sherbet. In 1659 a gift of two pounds two ounces was presented to the King by the East India Company and was deemed a valuable gift. Samuel Pepys, whose sprightly diary is a record of all that was doing about London town in those days, wrote on Sept. 25, 1660, "I did send for a cup of tay, a China drink of which I never before drank." Again in 1662 he writes, "Home, and there to find my wife making of tea which is good for her cold and defluxions." The famous Dr. Johnson was an inveterate tea drinker, who could consume with ease fifteen or sixteen cups at a sitting. He was a shameless tea drinker who for twenty-two years diluted his meals only with tea, his kettle scarcely had time to cool; who with tea amused the evening, with tea solaced the midnight and with tea welcomed the dawn. The sage of Strawberry Hill, Horace Walpole, dean of all collectors, claimed that tea was the passion of his soul.

In the American Colonies tea, destined to be the immediate cause of difficulty with the mother country, was introduced towards the end of the 17th Century. It affected not only the furniture types but necessitated novel accessories for its service and tea was sold then for fifty shillings per pound, the price equivalent to that of eight or ten gal-

lons of rum or a fine piece of furniture. This costliness explains the small size of our early teapots and teacups.

In 1690 Benjamin Harris and Daniel Vernon of Boston received a license to operate a tea house from the King of England. Judge Sewall mentions drinking tea at Mme. Winthrop's in 1709. A letter printed in Holmes Annals in 1740 recites a complaint that almost every little tradesman's wife must sit sipping tea for an hour or more in the morning and maybe in the afternoon and nothing will please them but to sip it out of chinaware. In Boston, when going out for tea in the early 18th Century, each woman carried with her her own tiny teapot (much as Chinese Mandarins carried their nest of dishes within their voluminous sleeves) and frequently she carried her own thimbleful of tea and her chinaware teacup, otherwise she might have to drink out of a pewter cup.

When tea was first introduced in the Colonies it was sold as medicine in apothecary shops and when it began to be used as a beverage many people put the leaves in water, boiled them a long time, threw the liquid away and ate the leaves with butter and salt. During the American Revolution when tea was no longer imported, home grown substitutes were used, strawberry and currant leaves, sage and thoroughwort. Hyperion tea was made of raspberry leaves and was said by good patriots to be a delicate and tasty dish. In England tea shops were to be found long before the people of America had adopted the custom, and they were tea shops in fact, not fancy restaurants. In China men in offices, people in hotels, shops, natives and foreigners alike, all stopped for tiffin or afternoon tea, much as we do for the noonday meal, so do they in India, Japan, England, Russia and other countries where afternoon tea is the regularly practised custom. Doubtless many of us have had our future told by the remaining leaves in the teacup. Afternoon tea is a time for relaxation and for romance. It is a time when wits are keen and conversation brilliant, the most delightful hour in the twenty-four.

As the form, color and texture of the porcelains and pottery used in the tea ceremony in the Orient were objects of greatest artistic consideration, they consequently exercised great influence on all oriental



IT IS CUSTOMARY TO EAT SWEETS BEFORE DRINKING TEA



PROPER ATTITUDE JUST BEFORE DRINKING TEA



Photo by Backrach

MRS. HENRY DOW MARBLE, MISS BERTHA L. BAILEY, MRS. WILFORD E. COLLINS, MRS. ALLEN E. YOUNG, AND MRS. HARRY R. HAZEL (FROM LEFT TO RIGHT), OF THE WESTERN RESERVE CHAPTER, D. A. R., HAVING TEA IN WASHINGTON DURING THE 1936 CONGRESS

ceramics, which in turn affected to a great extent the form, color and size of the teapots and cups of Europe. The intense admiration of the Chinese for jade, their most precious and revered stone, caused them to fashion from it exquisite tea bowls for use by the mandarins or princes. In the Sung dynasty other tea bowls which were favored were the partridge cups, so called from their resemblance to the breast of a partridge. This ware was popular because its thickness kept the tea hot for a long time and because its darkness of color made it extremely efficient in the tea testing contests of the time. The object of this indoor sport was to see whose tea could stand the largest amount of watering. Handles on tea bowls were unknown.

Let us picture a room in Windsor Castle where good Queen Anne and her Ladies in Waiting are gathered for tea in the year 1708. The room would be richly paneled in carved oak, the walls hung with tapestry, perhaps a mirror hangs on one wall, a mirror with a wide gilt moulding inside a plain walnut frame, for walnut was the wood used during Anne's reign. It was she who first introduced the curve and the grace

of proportion and touch with a beauty hitherto unknown, all the fine arts that emanated during her short but fruitful reign of eleven years. But to return to her drawing room—there would be carved stools, beautiful chairs with carving caleriole leg terminating in the graceful Queen Anne foot, as it is known by name and design to this day. There would be a walnut love seat covered with finely wrought needlework, for Anne's Court was famous for its marvelous stitchery and she and her Ladies spent hours at their embroidery frames. Upon a carved walnut table would be a plain silver salver holding the spirit lamp and kettle for the boiling water, a silver oval tea caddy holding the precious tea, with the monogram A R upon it, and a small, plain globular teapot. When the tea was brewed she poured it into thin handleless porcelain cups, through a silver pierced strainer having a long handle. A silver porringer did duty as a sugar container and held the loaf sugar, carefully taken with silver tongs shaped like scissors.

The rattail teaspoon was a favorite with Queen Anne. When her friends had supped sufficiently of the cup that cheers but does

not inebriate, they placed their teaspoons across their teacups, thus signifying no more was desired. Such was tea drinking in the days of Anne, the Good Queen.

Now let us enter in fancy a colonial drawing room in the John Hancock house, which faced the Boston Commons in the year 1774. History gives us a brief description of this house, built in the year 1737, by Thos. Hancock. To this house came Dorothy Quincy as a bride of his nephew John. A low stone wall protected the grounds from the street and guests passed through the gate up the paved walk and stone steps into the broad entrance hall. At the right of the hall was the drawing-room, its walls covered with the scenic hand-made imported wall paper, woodwork painted white, the mantel would be a lovely carved one, carved with the motif of the sheaf of wheat and the basket of flowers by the master carver, Samuel McIntire of Salem, Mass. A portrait of the mistress of the house, painted by John Singleton Copley, hangs above the mantel on which is a mantel garniture of five Lowestoff jars in Chinese blue. On one wall hangs a mirror of mahogany wood, bearing the label of John Elliott, "John Elliott, who at the sign of the Bell on Walnut Street in Philadelphia resilvered mirrors and fashions frames for ye Ladies and ye gentlemen." Beautiful carved Chippendale chairs with broad seats covered with crimson brocatelle made in the famous Philadelphia cabinet shops are drawn before a carved pie-crust table, having ball and claw feet and upon the table a silver tray for the service, is much the same as for Queen Anne, for her name and reign is ever synonymous with a beauty which never dies. So we still have the silver teapot, this one made by the versatile patriot Paul Revere, a Lowestoft tea caddy bearing the crest of the Hancock family, brought from far away Cathay on the good ship Nancy. A silver sugar box fashioned by John Coney, a Boston silversmith of great repute, a slender cream jug with tripod feet, tongs, strainer and pink lustre teacups without handles and having deep saucers from which the tea was drunk, and little cup plates upon which rested the teacup. There would be a basket of pound and election

cake flavored with rose-delectable and plum preserves, orange peel and flagroot, and as the lovely ladies sipped their tea they chatted about what the latest arrived vessel in the harbor had brought and of the new brand of tea, of the latest fashion in porcelain teacups. Such was tea drinking in America in the days of Mistress Dorothy Hancock and Mistress Martha Washington. A year later when American women had to choose between tea and freedom, the tea was quickly tossed into the Boston Harbor without a moment's hesitation and freedom won.

The first mention of teapots in Europe that I could find, was a record of a receipt given in 1659 by John Dwight Fulham for white clay for teapots to withstand boiling water. In 1694 ten teapots were imported from Holland; tiny ones made by the Eiler Brothers, later potters to Queen Anne. Also in 1694 in the American Colonies Dr. Benj. Orman had a tin teapot which was regarded as a great novelty and luxury by his neighbors. Even when Samuel Pepys mentioned his tea he referred to it as a cup of tea, so it would seem that cups and bowls were used long before the teapots, which were not in general use before 1700.

Early teapots in China were often fashioned in grotesque animal shapes, the spouts frequently issuing from monster heads. The brownstone ware of the 18th Century was ornamented with patterns in relief and were highly valued. Two such historic pots bringing in the 18th Century \$700 each. There is said to be in the New Bedford Museum a teapot known as "The Elder Brewster Teapot." It must be a name only, for there is no record of china having been brought on the crowded Mayflower. George IV was a connoisseur of both tea and teapots. Mrs. Hawes, Lady in Waiting to Queen Charlotte, willed her collection of 300 teapots to her daughter. Joshua Wedgewood made the most perfect teapot ever made, not excepting China or Japan, the acknowledged home of teapots.

Thus tea drinking has come to us from early times. Our colonial ancestors immortalized it and we perpetuate it.

Junior Group Essay Winners

THE Director of the Special National Committee, Junior Group Membership within Chapters, takes pleasure in announcing the result of the essay contest on the subject of Junior Group membership.

The President General invited Miss Janet Richards and Miss Luella Chase of the District of Columbia to serve as Judges, and to them deep gratitude and appreciation is extended for their very great kindness and splendid decisions.

Forty articles were submitted to the Committee and the Judges stated that it was a very difficult task to decide upon the three winners as so many of the essays were of about equal excellence. Some of the forty were disqualified because they did not conform to the rules of the contest while others had introduced some quality which did not fit the requirements.

The three winning essays and the first honorable mentioned essay are published below.

The President General presented the three prizes of \$50.00 each to the winners at Continental Congress on Tuesday, April 21.

1. Mrs. Lee Ward Lemon, Maplewood, N. J. Regent, Jemima Cundict Chapter, a Junior Chapter.

2. Miss Maud Dilliard, Brooklyn, N. Y. Regent, Women of '76 Chapter.

3. Miss Louise Hazen of Columbus, Ohio.

Honorable Mention: Mrs. Warren J. Hughes, Stratford, Connecticut. Member of Junior Group of Mary Clap Wooster Chapter.

HELENA R. POUCH,
National Chairman.

Essay by Louise Perry Lemon

Life is an ever-changing cycle. During 1935, 2,031 members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, were claimed by death, many of whom were responsible for its growth and progress—women who have given time, money, health, and love in daily service. Alert, trained women stepped into the empty ranks. But where are the young women who must be trained? The answer to this question is that we must provide training camps for younger women—the formation of Junior Groups within Chapters.

The argument most frequently brought against Junior Groups is that this training process can take place equally well within the Senior Group—that the Senior Group needs the vitality of Youth. Has it occurred to you that Age can sap the strength of Youth? Youth restrained by a leash loses creative power.

Responsibility creates leadership. Young women who are natural-born leaders will never be given enough responsibility in a Chapter composed of experienced elderly

women. They will never be contented with a few minor chairmanships. They must be given opportunity to experiment with new ideas and learn by experience. Many people take great delight in *quelling* just the enthusiasm that all Chapters need, quelling it to such an extent that a young woman, although she may not actually resign, will become inactive and absorbed in other activities. One is continually meeting younger members of D. A. R. Chapters who admit that they have become inactive due to lack of young companionship.

By popular request, most Chapter meetings are held in the afternoon. Yet a great many young women, although married, are engaged in business or educational work and find it difficult to attend afternoon meetings. Many find it financially impossible to make arrangements which would permit them to attend afternoon meetings, but who would be glad to attend evening meetings when their husbands could care for the children.

Young teachers and young mothers are excellent material for Junior Groups. The American ideals that are fostered by this

Junior Group of which they are members will cast a decided influence upon the lives of the children under their tutelage. It is of paramount importance that these ideals be instilled in the teachers and mothers of our present-day America, while their minds are still in the plastic stage.

Junior Woman's Clubs and College Clubs in many communities are encouraging Socialistic viewpoints. The D. A. R. should secure the membership of representative young women in each locality, so that their efforts may be directed toward establishing in these local organizations a firm belief in the principles of true American Democracy.

Young women must have the type of sociability which they find only in their own age group, as a means of stimulating their interest in D. A. R. committee work.

There are a few D. A. R. committees which are outstanding in their appeal to young people. Because many Junior Group members are recent college students, they have a particular interest in helping others secure a college education through the Student Loan Fund. One Junior Group finds the Approved Schools its main interest because of the strong personal appeal and the direct contacts the members have been able to establish with the children at the schools. National Defense is always an absorbing subject to young people, because it is one of the most widely discussed topics of the day. Junior Groups are better fitted to aid in the organization of C. A. R. Chapters and Sons and Daughters of the U. S. A. Clubs, because of their understanding of the psychology of Youth.

The experience of the elder members is invaluable, but the enthusiasm and the originality of Youth are needed to vitalize the Society and keep it abreast of the times. Youth is sanguine. To transpose the old adage, "Where there is hope, there is life." Youth pulsates with life, and the endeavors in which Youth is engaged burn with the flame that is kindled in her heart.

Junior Groups are Life Insurance for the Daughters of the American Revolution. Take out that Life Insurance now!

"On life's long headland, seaward thrust,
Age builds a beacon for the night;
Come Youth's strong spirit, filled with trust.
The keeper of the light."



MRS. LEE WARD LEMON, MAPLEWOOD, N. J.

Essay by Maud Dilliard

Our D. A. R. chapter did not need a Junior Group for its younger members, as they worked well and contentedly with the older women, but this was a golden opportunity to interest the girls of our C. A. R. society in our work. Hitherto, very few of them had become D. A. R.s.

With the consent of the chapter, our Regent, in April 1935, decided to form a Junior Group. She obtained the names of those girls in our C. A. R. society who had reached the age of eighteen or who would be eighteen by October. To each, she sent an invitation to a "Tea" to be held in her home, at which the organization of a Junior Group was to be discussed. She asked, also, an attractive young matron from the chapter and the chairman of the Approved Schools Committee to attend.

Ten of the girls accepted. To each, when they arrived, was given a copy of "What the Daughters Do."

Over the teacups, our Regent described the privileges and duties of belonging to a D. A. R. chapter; the idea of a Junior Group



MAUD ESTHER DILLIARD, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

and its responsibilities to the chapter. She told briefly of the work of the different national committees, and asked the Approved Schools chairman to tell fully what her committee was doing. Then she suggested that, as the potential Juniors were school girls, they might enjoy working for less fortunate children.

The girls decided to become members of a Junior Group, and wanted to form one at once.

The Regent appointed a temporary chairman to preside while the girls, who knew each other well, elected a Chairman, a Secretary and a Treasurer by ballot.

The newly elected chairman took the chair and called the meeting to order.

The Juniors voted to hold meetings every other Tuesday afternoon, except during the summer, at the home of one of the members; to assume the work of the Approved Schools Committee and to raise money for a Kate Duncan Smith Scholarship, as our chapter had never given a scholarship to either of the D. A. R. schools.

The chairman appointed a chairman of membership, one of publicity and one

whose duty it is to collect coupons for Tamassee.

As there was no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

In October, a young matron was appointed chairman of the Approved Schools Committee, and she attends the meetings of the Junior Group when the Regent is not able to be present.

We feel that the Juniors are a wonderful asset to our chapter. In less than a year, they raised \$25 towards our first scholarship, collected a bunch of coupons for Tamassee, wrote numerous letters to our "adopted" girl there, sent her a box at Christmas, and are buying material for a silk dress which they intend to send with other gifts for her birthday in March.

They are planning a "bridge" for the benefit of next year's scholarship fund.

Of the ten original C. A. R. girls, four have been transferred to our chapter, three have their papers in Washington, and three are having theirs copied. They have interested six other school girls in hunting Revolutionary ancestors and have assisted one girl, not eighteen, to join our C. A. R.

But we consider the greatest work that they are doing is the spreading of the gospel of the worth of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, among the young people of the community.

Essay by Louise Hazen

First of all, junior groups must never forget that they are a part of the senior chapters. In publicity especially this should be stressed. Their work is to assist in every possible way all projects the senior group is sponsoring, to attend the meetings of the senior chapter, work on committees, and become acquainted with all activities of the National Society. This will in no way hinder the work carried on by the junior group members as a single unit.

The junior organizations should invite young women who are eligible to the Daughters of the American Revolution to their meetings, their programs being planned to interest each member and each guest. May I suggest a program? A luncheon to be followed by a business meeting with a chairman of one of the senior

group committees giving a talk on the work of her committee, with a short discussion in which all of the members may participate, the guests and members playing bridge later in the afternoon. This type of program would be varied enough to interest each one present and would create a desire to assist in the senior group's activities.

At this time the members of the D. A. R. organizations between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five are feeling the need for acquiring more knowledge of what the senior chapters are doing. We must remember that it is from the junior organizations that the senior chapters draw most of their members and if interest in the work being done by the senior chapter is not created in our youth the chapters and national organization will suffer. A chairman of the Approved Schools committee could create a great deal of interest in junior members if, in attending their meetings she would bring letters from the girls and boys in the schools her chapter is aiding, telling of the work of her committee. Likewise, other chairmen should be invited; their talks may be brief, including the most important aspects of their work. As advancement in any line can come only when an individual's interest has been aroused to the point where she feels she must advance herself. The National Society will profit by these discussions—the young women receiving a thorough knowledge of D. A. R. projects and a more responsible attitude toward them.

The junior group, in the Settlement House work of larger cities, may carry on their activities apart from the senior group, but always under the latter's supervision. The possibilities of such work are unlimited, and with so many people at the present time misunderstanding the objects of our Society we should stress the work we are doing along the lines of peace, educating and assisting in every possible way those who will become American citizens.

Local projects, such as the sponsoring of lectures and book reviews, rummage sales, and bridge parties, while increasing the budget, also draw your members closer together, each member feeling proud in having a part in accomplishing something worth while for the chapter and the community in which she lives. Advertising



MISS LOUISE HAZEN, COLUMBUS, OHIO

along this line and the insertions in the society columns and news sections of your local papers, create an interest in and a desire to join your chapters.

All of the activities of the senior and junior groups should familiarize the public with the wide scope of the National Society's work, making a membership in our Society a coveted privilege.

Essay by Louise Brown Hughes

The strength of any organization is dependent upon its younger members. So, in order to vitalize and perpetuate the mission and ideals of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and, through age division, to gain the wholehearted interest and co-operation of its younger members, the Junior Group within the Chapter has been developed.

The Junior Group is organized at the suggestion of the Chapter Regent, who meets with young women of the Chapter between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five. At this meeting the Regent should present a summary of the work of the National Society as a whole, and should emphasize the



MRS. WARREN J. HUGHES,
STRATFORD, CONN.

objects of the Junior Group, which are: to gain the support of the younger members of a D. A. R. Chapter; to arouse outside interest; to increase the membership by this accent on youth; and to prepare these young women to assume the responsibilities of the Chapter at the age of thirty-five, when they automatically enter the Senior Group.

A chairman, a secretary, a treasurer, and chairmen of membership, and ways and means committees should be elected, to serve for one term. The usual dues are payable to the Chapter treasurer, as Junior Group members are always Chapter members.

The time and place of meetings should be determined by vote of the group. There may be one meeting a month, with a half hour devoted to business, followed by any form of program desired. The Regent and other Chapter members should occasionally be invited to attend.

In the Junior Group to which the writer belongs, meetings are frequently held in the form of "covered-dish luncheons" followed by the business session and program. The practice of using first names of members helps to promote comradeship and infor-

mality. As a result each member freely contributes her ideas and opinions to the business discussions.

The Junior officers form the point of contact between the Senior and Junior Groups by meeting regularly with the Chapter Board of Management where reports are given and plans discussed. Junior officers are wholly responsible for the planning and development of the Group meetings, the Regent acting merely as guide and counselor.

The activities of the Chapter should be the chosen activities of the Junior Group. For example, Americanism and Civic duty may be fostered by all the methods approved by the National Society, such as teaching the correct use of the flag, sponsoring historical pageants, and similar projects. Interest in local conditions should be paramount. A worthy school boy or girl may be aided financially. One Junior Group adopted a needy high-school girl in the city, and called her the "Becker girl." She was given financial aid and clothing, and, of equal importance, the personal interest of several members. The money to finance this project was raised by one well-patronized card party in which both Senior and Junior members participated. Funds for expenses may be raised in similar ways, and by teas, bazaars, dances and dramatics. At a meeting of this Junior Group it was learned that the Visiting Nurses Association was in desperate need of more layettes. Finished samples of the articles needed were exhibited, and a pile of cut garments ready for sewing was produced. Practically every member responded to the appeal by taking one or more garments home to be finished within a short time.

Members of the Junior Group should be urged to assist at Chapter meetings and special affairs, wherever possible, and to attend the Continental Congress. For the Junior Group to fulfill its highest mission, each member must "belong" in the broadest sense of the word.



Historic Anniversaries of the Month

MARY ALLISON GOODHUE

Historian General

- July 2, 1783**—The British Council agreed to equal footing of American vessels as to direct commerce between the two countries but restricted American shipments to the West Indies, all shipments there to be made on British vessels only.
- July 3, 1775**—General Washington took command of the army at Cambridge, Mass. The siege of Boston began the same day.
- July 3, 1776**—Gen. Howe, with 9000 British troops, arrived from Halifax.
- July 3, 1815**—By treaty with Great Britain, discriminating duties against U. S. trade in the East Indies were abolished but no concessions were made as to trade with the West Indies.
- July 4, 1609**—Champlain discovered Lake Champlain, later named for him.
- July 4, 1754**—Col. George Washington, 22 years of age, had his first defeat in defense of Fort Necessity.
- July 4, 1754**—Benjamin Franklin laid before the Congress at Albany a plan for a federal constitution, aiming to provide a common defense against French encroachment through union of the colonies.
- July 4, 1776**—At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the Declaration of Independence was adopted by vote of 12 colonies and on the 9th by New York, making the adoption unanimous.
- July 4, 1802**—The Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., was formally opened.
- July 4, 1817**—Ground was broken at Rome, N. Y., as the first step in digging the Erie Canal which should join the Atlantic Ocean with the Great Lakes. The Canal was completed in 1825.
- July 4, 1826**—The death of John Adams and of Thomas Jefferson occurred.
- July 4, 1828**—Charles Carroll, the only survivor of the signers of the Declaration, laid the corner stone of the first line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
- July 4, 1848**—The corner stone of the Washington Monument was laid.
- July 7, 1806**—Lewis and Clark, on their expedition to discover the great west, started to cross the Rocky Mountains.
- July 7, 1838**—Every railroad in the U. S. was serving as a post route.
- July 7, 1846**—Monterey surrendered to Commodore Sloat who raised the American flag and declared California annexed to the United States.
- July 8, 1778**—The French fleet commanded by Count d'Estaing arrived off New York, blockading Howe at Sandy Hook.
- July 9, 1832**—President Jackson authorized the appointment of a Commission of Indian affairs.
- July 9, 1843**—Fremont's expedition sighted Pike's Peak.
- July 10, 1776**—The Declaration of Independence was read to the army in New York by order of Gen. Washington.
- July 10, 1780**—The French fleet arrived at Newport, bringing Count de Rochambeau and 6000 French soldiers.
- July 10, 1821**—American troops took over the Spanish fort at St. Augustine.
- July 11, 1798**—The Marine Corps was established.
- July 11, 1804**—The duel between Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr occurred.
- July 13, 1787**—Congress passed an ordinance for the government of the Northwest territory (central U. S.) and planned a final division into not less than three or more than five states. Five states were the outcome.
- July 13, 1798**—Washington accepted the office of Commander-in-Chief of the army of the United States.
- July 14, 1776**—Lord Howe, British General, sent a letter addressed to "George Washington, Esq.," with the King's promise of pardon to all who would

- desist from rebellion. Gen. Washington declined to receive it with that address.
- July 14, 1820**—The first steamboat on Lake Michigan appeared at Green Bay.
- July 15, 1763**—All the English forts of the west, except Niagara, Fort Pitt and Detroit, were captured by Indians.
- July 15, 1813**—The British fleet sailed up the Potomac River, thus alarming Washington.
- July 16, 1782**—By treaty with France, Congress agreed to repay a new loan in 12 annual instalments of 1,500,000 livres each. This was to begin in 3 years and brought the total amount loaned by France to \$7,037,037 and the entire foreign indebtedness to \$7,885,085.
- July 16, 1787**—The "Connecticut Compromise" was adopted at the Continental Congress. This ended the famous deadlock and provided proportional representation in one house of the Congress (Representatives) and equal representation in the other house (Senators). Thus ended the most critical debate of the Convention.
- July 17, 1812**—A combined force of British and Indians captured Mackinac at the junction of Lake Michigan and Huron, which definitely allied the Indians to the British.
- July 17, 1858**—The Atlantic Telegraph fleet sailed from Queenstown to lay the Atlantic cable and on the 29th two ships started from midocean in opposite directions to lay it.
- July 18, 1776**—Beaumarchais, in a letter to Silas Dean, agreed to furnish supplies to the American Congress, Dean promising payment in tobacco.
- July 19, 1692**—Rebecca Nurse, a woman of blameless character, was taken to church in chains, excommunicated as a witch and later hanged.
- July 19, 1782**—New York proposed a convention of the States to revise and amend the Articles of Confederation. The recommendation was not accepted by Congress.
- July 19-20, 1848**—The first Women's Rights Convention was held at Seneca Falls, N. Y., with Lucretia Mott, principal speaker.
- July 20, 1628**—The ballot was first used in America when John Wilson was elected pastor and teacher at Salem, Mass.
- July 20, 1778**—Vincennes (now in Indiana) captured by George Rogers Clark declared its allegiance to Virginia thus ending British possession in the Northwest Territory, now mid-western U. S.
- July 23, 1637**—Sir. Ferdinando Gorges was commissioned Governor General of New England. He did not leave England.
- July 23, 1777**—Howe left Staten Island, sailing for the Delaware River with 18,000 men.
- July 26, 1775**—Congress first established a post-office, Benjamin Franklin being made postmaster.
- July 26, 1815**—Capt. Stephen Decatur received \$46,000 from Tunis for American prizes demanded by him to be returned from the British.
- July 27, 1776**—Congress established an army hospital.
- July 27, 1786**—John Fitch was successful in demonstrating his small model of a steamboat on the Delaware River.
- July 27, 1787**—The first great land offer was declared by the sale of 5,000,000 acres in the region north of the Ohio River and east of the Scioto River, the price to be 2/3 dollar per acre.
- July 27, 1789**—The Dept. of Foreign Affairs, later renamed the State Department, was established.
- July 28, 1783**—Robert Morris, financier of the Revolution, appealed by letter to the governors of the states urging them to pay their financial obligations to Congress as his payments had become greater than his income.
- July 30, 1619**—The first Colonial legislature in America, called the house of Burgesses, met at Jamestown, Virginia, no legislation to be valid without the approval of the English company.



MRS. WILLIAM A. BECKER, PRESIDENT GENERAL, N. S., D. A. R., PRESENTING SABER TO CADET F. H. HARTWELL
AT GEORGIA STATE CONFERENCE HELD AT SAVANNAH

State Conferences

GEORGIA

The State Conference of the Georgia Society, D. A. R., was held in Savannah, March 10, 11, 12, 1936, with the three Savannah Chapters as hostesses. Mrs. Edgar Oliver, Regent of the Savannah Chapter, served as general chairman. The De Soto Hotel was the official headquarters.

In honor of our President General, Mrs. William A. Becker, on Monday evening preceding the opening night, a brilliant banquet was held at the Oglethorpe Hotel on Wilmington Island. Among the distinguished guests present were: Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. William H. Pouch, Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Edward Murray, Ex-Vice President General, New Jersey; Mrs. Julian McCurry, Vice President General.

Besides these guests, we were honored by the presence of the officers of the S.S. Destroyer, "Dickenson," that had been sent to Savannah at this time as a tribute of respect to our President General.

The outstanding address on the program of the opening night was made by our President General—the keynote of which was the education of the youth of our country. She stressed the fact that only through the education of the 27 million school children would our country be safe for democracy.

Lillie Belle Drake of Union Town, who was selected as the Good Citizenship Pilgrim from Georgia, was introduced by Mrs. Becker, and the State Regent, Mrs. John W. Daniel, presented her with a lovely corsage.

The saber which had been offered by the three D. A. R. Chapters of Savannah to

the outstanding cadet in the Savannah R. O. T. C., was won by F. H. Hartwoll. One of the features of the Conference was the presentation of the saber by our President General, which preceded the opening of the session on Wednesday morning.

It was with a feeling of sincere regret that we saw our distinguished guests depart for Jacksonville to attend the State Conference of Florida. It is always an inspiration to the members to come in personal contact with the National Officers, for it increases greatly the interest of the members in the work of our D. A. R. Society.

Georgia is very proud of the number of C. A. R. Chapters in the State, and the fine work they are accomplishing.

The Colonel Henry Lee Chapter of Savannah, with Mrs. Ralph West, Senior President, is outstanding. The Chapter has for its object this year the raising of a \$50.00 scholarship for Tamassee.

For the pleasure of the members of the Conference, this Chapter presented on Wednesday evening a pageant written by Mrs. Herbert Franklin, called "America Awakes," which was most creditably presented. This was followed by the reports of the Chapter Regents. These reports were clear, concise and most interesting.

Three little girls from Crossnore, with their blue dresses and big bonnets, accompanied by Miss Church, were guests of the Conference. They were presented on Thursday morning. It was indeed a privilege to have these children from our own D. A. R. school with us on this occasion. Miss Church spoke most interestingly of the splendid work accomplished at Crossnore. The rest of the Thursday morning session was taken up with reports of the State Chairmen; the report of the Resolution Committee; and the installation of the newly elected State officers. This concluded the business of the State Conference.

At 2:00 P. M. a "shore dinner" was served to the delegates and members at the Country Club at Thunderbolt, after which the guests attended the unveiling of the marker at Beaulieu to Count D'Estaing and his seventeen hundred French soldiers who landed at Beaulieu, eleven miles from Savannah, on September 1, 1779. Later these soldiers moved on to Savannah and joined forces with the American soldiers, in the

bloodiest battle of the American Revolution, which was fought on October 9, 1779. Here for the first time in the history of the world French and American soldiers fought shoulder to shoulder.

Following the unveiling a reception was given by the Daughters of 1812 at "Avonlon," the home of Brigadier General and Mrs. Robert J. Travis.

Later the Colonial Dames entertained with a tea at the Colonial Dames House, which was formerly the home of Mrs. Juliette Lowe, the founder of the Girl Scouts of America.

MRS. JOHN W. DANIEL,
State Regent.

FLORIDA

Jacksonville Chapter was hostess to the 34th State Conference of the Florida Daughters of the American Revolution, which was held in Jacksonville, March 10, 11, 12 and 13, 1936. Mrs. Guy Vorhees Williams of Miami, the State Regent, presided.

The occasion of greatest interest and delight to the Conference was the visit of the President General, Mrs. William A. Becker.

The state board of management held its regular meeting on the Tuesday afternoon of March 10th. Later a brilliant reception fêteing the State Conference was given by the five local chapters of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

That evening at eight o'clock the State Conference was officially opened as the state officers, escorted by pages, took their places on the platform. The State Regent, Mrs. Williams, called the conference to order, after greetings were extended by Mrs. James F. Dobbin, Regent of the hostess chapter, by Mayor John T. Alsop, Jr., for the City of Jacksonville, and by representatives of many patriotic organizations.

The outstanding feature of the opening session, Tuesday evening, was an inspiring address by Mrs. Williams, the State Regent. At the close of the meeting, a delightful reception was given honoring the state officers.

Wednesday morning routine business began with reports of state officers. The reports indicated healthy growth and achievements worthy of our high standards. Frequent applause for the report of the

State Regent testified to the splendid service rendered by her.

Special mention should be made of the report of Mrs. Roland E. Stevens, Chairman of Good Citizenship Pilgrimage. One hundred ninety-one of the State's accredited high schools competed for this honor. Miss Mary Vallance of Hastings High School was winner in this contest.

Mrs. Becker spoke most enthusiastically of Florida's wholehearted support of the pilgrimage. She also said that Ruth Bryan Owen heartily endorsed the pilgrimage.

An event of great historical interest was the unveiling of a Roadway Marker at Pilot Town, Batten Island, near the mouth of the St. John's River, where the first Protestant prayer in North America was uttered.

One of the most interesting and enjoyable features of the Conference was the motorcade to Ribault Monument, Mayport, Florida. Here, Mrs. Becker, with a few well chosen words, placed a beautiful wreath of cedar and magnolia tied with the D. A. R. colors. This monument, erected some years ago by the Florida Daughters of the American Revolution, is a replica of the original

marker placed by Jean Ribault, May 2nd, 1562, as he claimed the land for the King of France. The motorcade returned to the city by the beautiful beach route. The late afternoon was spent as guests of the Jacksonville Woman's Club, at a tea in their lovely home, on the banks of the St. John's River.

There were two luncheons. The first in honor of all past State Regents, the second, honoring Florida's National Officer, Mrs. Theodore Strawn, of DeLand. The highlight of the Conference was the banquet in honor of Mrs. Becker. This was presided over by Mrs. Fannie L. Gilkies, honorary State Regent of Florida. Other distinguished guests present with Mrs. Becker were Mrs. William A. Alexander, Vice President General for Pennsylvania, Mrs. Theodore Strawn, Vice President General for Florida, Mrs. William H. Pouch, Organizing Secretary General, and Mrs. C. Edward Murray, Past Vice President General for New Jersey. Mrs. Becker's glorious address was an inspiration and a direct challenge. It was broadcast over WJAX.

RAE W. PAXON,

State Historian, Florida D. A. R.



IN HONOR OF MRS. WILLIAM BECKER, PRESIDENT GENERAL
N. S., D. A. R.

The State of Louisiana has added \$500.00 to the Magazine Fund.

The State of Texas contributed \$100.00.

National Officers and Committees

Americanism

THE object of the Americanism Committee is to instil in the hearts of all, native and foreign alike, such a spirit of loyalty and true patriotism that achievement of the ideals upon which the country was founded shall be the goal of every citizen. Americanism is citizenship training established upon principles of kindness, tolerance and justice.

As Americanism pertains to our own people as well as foreign born, it is more than Americanization which is the process of making American citizens of the aliens, enabling them to pass the requirements of the Naturalization Courts. It is even more than Patriotic Education which is a training of the *mind* in the study of our history, the Constitution and the principles which should develop love of country, but this does not necessarily make one a good citizen. Americanism is a matter of the *heart*. It is that unselfish love of country which puts devotion to duty before the question of individual rights, making the oath of allegiance to the United States, the oath of allegiance to a great ideal. This is shown by friendliness and instruction for the foreign born and by the obligations of our own people toward tradition and opportunity. The scope of the work is unlimited, and every Chapter in the country should realize its urgency and significance. It is well known that certain groups are trying to undermine the spirit of America, and the only defense is the morale, the patriotism and the Americanism of the people.

Illiteracy is an important subject for consideration, especially among foreign born. This can be reduced by night schools, classes in Settlement Houses and by teaching in the homes. Assist night schools. See to it that appropriations for them are maintained and encourage attendance by a prize for unusual advancement. Classes in Settlement Houses are important and often a teacher out of employment is willing to donate time for these. Do personal work

also, individually or for small groups, especially for illiterate mothers or in communities without night schools and Settlement Houses. Visits made to homes, with a little advice or a kindly greeting often form a bond of sympathy and a small gift to a child may win the friendship of the entire family.

Naturalization is another essential topic. Advocate special legislation for aliens who do not wish to become citizens, and arrange study classes for those seeking naturalization. Americanism sets a standard for incoming citizens. Those admitted should be able to read at least fourth grade English and know something of the laws and mean to live by them. Whenever possible, attend Naturalization Courts. Many Judges welcome our members, and an American Flag or some memento of their adopted country, given with a friendly greeting, is long remembered by the new citizens.

Cooperation with Settlement Houses cannot be too strongly urged. There the foreign born often make their first contact with American ways; there they are taught the advisability of learning English and there are often implanted in them the first seeds of true Americanism. Entertainments in Settlement Houses are much appreciated. Motion pictures can teach history and show the beauties of the country. Visit Settlement Houses, watch their work in operation and give them your earnest loyal support.

Assist foreign born to improve their talents by encouraging development, by sponsoring music and dramatic clubs and by arranging exhibits of their handicraft. These give beneficial recreation and sometimes quiet disturbing conditions.

Emphasize the necessity of supporting relief work. Penury breeds discontent, especially among those who do not understand present day conditions, but assistance should be carefully supervised and those misappropriating it reported and punished.

Visit C. C. C. camps when you have the opportunity. Special work is done in these to reduce illiteracy, besides giving the men training in many useful crafts. Good read-

ing matter, games and musical instruments are acceptable to help the men pass their leisure pleasantly.

Talk with those you employ, be they native, foreign or Negro. Ascertain their viewpoints and encourage them to be good citizens.

Take an interest in your educational system. Know the men and women who are teaching the children. Learn their attitude toward the Government and the Constitution, for education is not book learning entirely, it is often a matter of imitation and environment. Encourage young people to attend only those colleges whose instructors are American in thought and principle. Whenever possible, teachers should interest themselves in the home life of their pupils and counteract any destructive influences undermining their characters. Members should serve on school boards, be active in Parent-teacher associations and study present day school problems. Encourage improvement and building of schools, for it is far cheaper to spend money so people can be properly taught than allow them to become the prey of every exploiter.

Vote for constructive American principles after obtaining all facts possible on the questions at hand. Be willing to serve in public office even at a personal sacrifice and regard such as a sacred trust and not as a personal advantage.

As Americanism is much needed among young people, in every way cooperate with their activities and stimulate patriotic endeavors among them. Put them on committees, dedicate a meeting to them by arranging a program of special interest. Help them to take citizenship seriously, realizing its obligations, and that theirs is a government not only for the people but by the people. Provide entertainments for meetings of Scout troops, 4-H Clubs and others. Present Flags to new troops and give prizes and medals for special work. Celebrate Patriotic Days. Invite young people to participate in the program and make the study of American history a living thing.

Visit Chapters, plan outlines of work and arrange programs when requested. Do definite work and vitalize Americanism by putting yourselves into it, making it a mat-

ter of the heart. Then in this age of turmoil, you will help make America a safer place in which to live, with a future worthy not only of her past but of her ideals.

MRS. HORACE M. JONES,
National Chairman.

Approved Schools

AGAIN the time has come to extend my greetings to you and to present my plans for the coming year.

Two matters were discussed at my Approved Schools meeting in Washington which I feel are important enough to repeat here. The first concerns money. This year I received three totally different reports from the Schools, the State Chairmen and the Treasurer General, the difference between the highest and lowest figures being \$20,000. That is too much. Won't you please urge your Chapter Chairmen to see that *all* money for the Approved Schools, whether given by individuals, or by Chapters, goes through the Chapter Treasurer to the State Treasurer and thence to the Treasurer General. If this is done the three figures should balance and we can have a real idea of the total amount given to the Schools. If the money is not acknowledged immediately by the Schools please remember that the Treasurer General, for the sake of economy, sends but one check a month to the Schools, which accounts for the delay.

The second matter concerns boxes and acknowledgments. Chapters complain that boxes are not acknowledged by the Schools. That may be for several reasons, the box is lost in transit; no return address is given, or an insufficient one; or the one given is illegible or has been torn off. So please urge Chapters sending boxes to write the Schools that they are being sent and to tell something of the contents. Then acknowledgments can be made, but if a bit late, remember that the Schools do not have a large clerical force and, at Christmas particularly, it takes time to write letters.

My particular project, as you know, is the raising of \$5,000 for the Florence H. Becker Recreation Hall at Kate Duncan Smith. I want *every* State to have a part,

however small, in this building in honor of our President General at one of our own D. A. R. Schools, so if your State has not already contributed, do take up the matter with your State Regent and see what can be done before next April. I want to report to the Continental Congress in 1937 that all the money has been raised.

Our other D. A. R. School at Tamassee, South Carolina, needs \$8,000 to erect a vocational building where the boys and girls may learn useful trades and where extension work for adults may be carried out. A necessity which the school lacks is a telephone, which could be installed for a few hundred dollars.

The Berry Schools in Georgia were terribly hit by floods and tornadoes this spring and need money to repair roads and buildings. Homes of the students were damaged, too, and the schools desire to help them.

Lincoln Memorial University offers \$100 scholarships and \$100 worth of work to graduates of D. A. R. Approved Schools and needs our contributions for this purpose. It also needs \$5,000 immediately with which to repair the D. A. R. boys' dormitory which was badly damaged by a tornado two years ago. Temporary repairs were made but the building now must be completely renovated to be usable next fall.

Miss Clemmie J. Henry of Maryville College is trying to raise \$40,000 for a rotating scholarship fund, and is glad to tell Chapters about her plan for this fund.

American International College needs money for scholarships to help the foreign-born, or children of foreign-born parents to receive higher education. Schauffler College wants about \$125 for curtains and equipment for the Drama Class, also money for scholarships.

It is impossible to give here the definite needs of all the schools, but the above appeals have come to me and I thought they would interest you. Write to me or to the school if your favorite's needs are not given here.

The Charts, giving detailed information about the Approved Schools, are still available and may be obtained from me. Get some for your new Chapter Chairmen but let me know the exact number desired.

Revised 16mm motion picture films of the Approved Schools will be available in the fall for use without charge. Make "bookings" early.

If I can be of help to you at any time do not hesitate to call upon me.

KATHERINE MATTHIES,
National Chairman.

Conservation

IT GIVES me pleasure again to extend greetings to you, and express my appreciation for your cooperation and splendid work this past year.

The Forty-fifth Continental Congress, to which we all looked forward, has come and gone. A new year is before us, with new plans and new ideas to add to this important and far-reaching work, which has become a great national project, including every phase of life. Let us begin at once to sow the seed for the coming year, for spring is planting time and summer growing time. This will give us a full year's work. Our energetic President General, Mrs. William A. Becker, has inspired us to new endeavors. We must not disappoint her in our achievements.

First of all let us conserve our youth to make our precious country safe. Boy and Girl Scouts, and all other youthful movements for betterment, should be encouraged by us. Out of school and out of employment is a dangerous period. Subversive influences are ready to engulf them. Discouragement makes them easy prey. Let us contact them personally and guide them morally, mentally and spiritually. Let them know they have a friend, some one interested in them. Will not each chapter befriend a "Becker boy or girl" and start them on their way to a fruitful life and good citizenship? Mrs. W. P. H. McFaddin, Vice President General from Texas, will again present \$25.00 to the state befriend the most Becker boys and girls. Last year this was won by Massachusetts.

Many states have reported human conservation to be their most outstanding work. All charitable organizations and Government institutions need assistance in their work of mercy and relief. The Red Cross, Salvation Army, Veterans' Hospitals,

C. C. C. Camps, ex-service men, "Homes" of all kinds, needy families and the "down-and-outers" should receive aid. Cheer and sympathy make for happiness. Take it to the blind, the crippled and the indigent. Let us help to conserve the American home.

Our country is fast becoming treeless because of commercial exploits. The axe and fire are fast denuding our forests. A country without trees is helpless. Uncle Sam owns 150 national forests and 92 national parks, in which 28 fires occur each day, regardless of our fine forest ranger service which has saved us many trees and much money. There are 80 Government nurseries which are constantly reforesting. Still our timber is fast decreasing. Forests mean the conservation of wood, water, soil, wild life and wild flowers.

Our wild life has decreased with the forests, which lessens their habitats and their propagation. Some species are almost extinct, especially the American Eagle, our national emblem. It is also the case with our fish. Commerce and polluted streams have taken toll of their beds and hatcheries. Our Government is making every effort to increase the acreage of our forests and to reforest. We must work with it to give our wild life a "square deal," as well as to conserve our natural resources.

Arbor Day originated in Nebraska, April 10, 1872. Other states adopted it. Now the date varies in different states, usually by proclamation of the Governor. Conservation week and National Garden week are 19-25 April. We must observe these days by planting trees and guarding them afterwards. We must preserve our wild flower sanctuaries and scatter *more* seeds, along the highways and elsewhere. Beautification makes life worth living. Educate school children to protect all the gifts of nature.

The Dutch Elm Disease is taking hold of our stately elms. When infected a tree must be destroyed to eradicate the disease. Watch your trees and send a specimen to our Government, if you are in doubt, for inspection. Assist in the destruction of the trees infected and write to your Congressman to use his influence for appropriations to carry on this work.

Twenty-five states have wild flower laws. Can we not complete the list? Eleven states have D. A. R. Forests. Has yours? If not, agitate the project. And try for a bird, tree and floral emblem for your state which is distinctive.

Historic trees are living witnesses of Revolutionary and Colonial events. We must protect their record, which is unique and valuable in the history of our country. Search for them. Preserve, mark and photograph them, to add to our distinguished list in Memorial Continental Hall, at Washington.

Fire Prevention Week, in October, has accomplished much in decreasing disaster. We must do our part. We must preach and practice caution to help eliminate this menace. We can speak in schools, theatres and public places.

Urge conservation legislation. Pledge your support of Highway Safety Campaigns. Stress public health and public safety, and the cutting of weeds as a preventive to conserve health, also pure drinking water and comforts for travelers in public places. Your municipalities need your assistance. Advocate summer camps for children, and fresh air and sunshine for every one.

Almost every state and many cities have official foresters who will advise, speak, work with you and furnish literature to you. The United States Department of Forestry will also help you. Will you have a speaker on conservation and thrift at your State Conference and a meeting for every chapter? See that all chapters have a chairman on this committee. Be 100 per cent. And please broadcast outstanding features when possible. Every state has its own problems. Study yours and help to solve them. Report outstanding work.

God has given us many blessings. Let us strive to conserve them, especially our patriotism and the Constitution of our Country which has made us the greatest of them all. Let us take for our slogan, a "Becker boy or girl for every chapter and a tree for every member," and let us do it!

The American Forestry Association, 1727 K Street, N. W., and the American Tree Association, 1214 16th Street, N. W., both of

Washington, D. C., will send information and literature upon request. Send them a list of your Chapter Chairmen. The Conservation Service there will suggest programs for you.

Will you send each chapter in your state a resume of this letter immediately so they may get to work early, as requested by Mrs. Becker, and have a good and *prompt* report for our next Congress? I shall always be ready to help you, as I ask you to assist me, in this important work.

MARY TEN EYCK TURNER,
National Chairman.

D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship

AS National Chairman of the D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship may I thank you for your splendid cooperation last year and ask you to continue in the same spirit.

I especially welcome any new chairmen who may have been appointed.

The plates which we have been using for the last several editions of the English Manual are worn to such an extent that it will necessitate resetting the type and making new ones. As this process takes some time, our books will not be available until around September first, therefore please do not send in any orders until further notice.

SUSANNE WATSON WARD,
National Chairman.

Ellis Island

THE Committee for Angel and Ellis Island functions through National Vice Chairman—State and Chapter Chairmen to a National Chairman who is responsible for its entirety.

This Committee, as the representatives of the N. S. D. A. R., do a very important humanitarian work by rehabilitating and conserving lives in the Marine Hospital and furthering Americanism by helping the Alien who has been unfortunate; (possibly through no fault of theirs) who must be detained until cases are cleared and wrongs are righted.

This missionary gesture shows a kindly

spirit which helps to allay disorder and combativeness through disappointment and broken dreams, and the work offered and eagerly and appreciatively accepted, leaves a human being better mentally equipped to overcome discouragement.

Our three salaried workers are: Two Graduate Occupational Therapists in the Hospital, and a Graduate Trained Nurse, trained in Social Service, in the Detention Rooms. All are highly acceptable to the Commissioner and Chief Medical Officer.

Our work on Angel Island is distributed by a Methodist Deaconess.

The projects achieved through encouragement bring a renewed spirit of order and lawfulness, and many American Seamen in the Hospital are equipped with a knowledge of constructive work which enables them to go out in the world and earn a living even though physically handicapped.

Please send all donations of: wool (any amount, quality or color); denim and khaki (for making trousers); shirtings (3 yd. lengths); pearl cotton (any color—Nos. 3 and 5); cotton (suitable for warp for rugs); Barbour's Cotton Thread (any number) direct by parcel post to Mrs. Robert E. Merwin, D. A. R. Social Service Dept., Ellis Island, New York Harbor.

Be sure to enclose in your boxes the name and address of your Chapter, and the sender, so receipts can be promptly mailed.

EFFIE C. MERWIN,
National Chairman.

Motion Picture

WE HAVE completed our first year of work together on this Committee and your fine reports show your great interest and accomplishments achieved. As we go forward into another year, may our aims be even higher and our accomplishments greater.

The name of this Committee has been changed to Motion Picture Committee which, with our broader program, is surely more appropriate.

Ask every Regent to appoint a chapter chairman, and have at least one meeting during the year devoted to the Motion Picture.

We will continue the general outline of last year as follows:

Plan of Work for Chapter Chairmen

1. Assist in forming local Committees or Councils composed of representatives of the various organizations in the community, as it is only through cooperation that effective and constructive work can be done for the benefit of the whole community.

2. Encourage the showing of films suitable for children, and cooperate with local managers for special children's programs at least once a month.

3. Urge the production and use of more really authentic historical films.

4. Create through local publicity interest and support of the finer films, and disseminate advance information on all films.

5. Ask all chapter chairmen to plan at least one meeting during the year on the Motion Picture, and at each chapter meeting give the list of recommended pictures being shown in their local theatres. If possible, form study groups among the Junior Groups and of young parents.

6. Endeavor to have courses in Photoplay Appreciation established in the regular curriculum of all High Schools in your state. See article in September 1935 D. A. R. MAGAZINE. Books to be used in connection with this course are as follows:

A Course of Study in Motion Picture Appreciation, by Alice P. Sterner and W. Paul Bowden.

How to Judge Motion Pictures, by Sarah MacLean Mullen.

How to Appreciate Motion Pictures, by Edgar F. Dale.

Photoplay Appreciation in American High Schools, by William Lewin.

Teaching Motion Picture Appreciation, by Elizabeth Watson Pollard.

Also the Study Guides on outstanding pictures. These are published by Educational and Recreational Guides, Inc., 125 Lincoln Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Mrs. Russel as West Coast Preview Chairman will continue the post card reviews. If you are not receiving these, send 25 self-addressed post cards to Mrs. Mildred Lewis Russel, care Hollywood-Citizen, Hollywood, California. Tell others of this service which is open to all interested.

Read the articles and list of pictures each month in our D. A. R. MAGAZINE.

The D. A. R. Preview Committee, Mrs. Leon W. Gibson, Chairman, now has 25 members, with several attending screenings five days of each week in the projection rooms of the several producing companies in New York City.

Urge the use of some dependable information on pictures before attendance, preferably through local bulletins, for through discrimination in picture entertainment we are surely raising the standard of our pictures.

Study the Shorts and see that the better ones are shown in your local theatres.

A Questionnaire will be sent to you early in January 1937 to be filled in and returned with a copy of your Annual Report. These will be used in making my report for the Continental Congress in April 1937.

Your Annual Report Must Be Received by Me Not Later Than March 10, 1937

Please read the detailed report of this Committee in the Proceedings of the Forty-fifth Continental Congress. I only wish there had been space to print in full some of the state reports.

Please remember that your National Chairman is always glad and willing to help you in your work.

Thanking you for your loyal cooperation and looking forward to greater results this year.

MRS. LEON A. MCINTIRE,
National Chairman.

Girl Home Makers

LET us continue our work of interesting girls to be better homemakers, by means of Girl Home Makers Clubs and by cooperation with schools and organized groups upholding American standards of home life. Trained homemakers are more contented homemakers, because they are better managers. It behooves us to see that girls become trained in homemaking and awakened to the responsibility of preserving the home and its great influence for good.

Clubs may be formed in settlements or schools, among farmers' daughters in rural communities and among our own daugh-

ters, always with a D. A. R. leader. Full instructions for organizing and conducting G. H. M. Clubs will be found in the Hand-book of Instruction. See that each chapter has one of these Handbooks; if more are needed, order from the national chairman. The play, "The Rescuers," is also available for the use of the clubs.

A five-dollar prize is offered to the girl in any G. H. M. Club who composes the best club song, to be sung to some familiar tune. The song, signed by the composer and by the leader of her club, with the name of the chapter sponsoring it, must be in the hands of the national chairman on or before February 15, 1937.

A five-dollar prize is offered to the Girl Home Makers chairman or leader of a G. H. M. Club who writes the best one-act play, suitable for club use, illustrating the value of being trained in homemaking. All plays signed by the author, with the name of her chapter, must be in the hands of the national chairman on or before February 1, 1937.

Beautiful G. H. M. posters, suitable for framing, 9 x 12 in size, may be obtained from the national chairman for the small amount of 25 cents. Every club should have one; even the members will wish for one of their very own.

A State Scholarship for Girl Home Makers is the special project of this committee. This plan, as outlined on the last page of the Hand-Book, has been successfully carried out in Massachusetts. A \$100 Scholarship has been awarded to the winner in a state competition, enabling the girl to enter State Teachers College in Framingham in the Fall. A second scholarship of \$50 was awarded to the girl ranking second that she may enter Massachusetts State College at Amherst. If local scholarships or competition by districts or counties are more desirable, they are highly recommended. Our purpose being to interest more girls to take Home Economics as an elective, do whatever seems best in your locality to encourage this study in your High Schools.

Awards of Merit may be obtained from the national chairman at ten cents a copy; send checks with orders, made payable to the Treasurer General D. A. R. This is one of our best methods of cooperation with

Girl Scouts, 4 H Clubs, Camp Fire Girls and Girl Reserves. It is suggested that these certificates be rolled in diploma style and tied with blue ribbon.

Special prizes of G. H. M. pin or medal or ring or identification bracelet may be obtained from J. E. Caldwell & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

VESTELLA BURR DANIELS,
National Chairman.

Junior American Citizens

NOW that we have journeyed for a year together in the interest of the youth of our land, I wish to congratulate you on the splendid work that has been accomplished in many parts of the country. It is my earnest hope that those States which so far have not begun this outstanding patriotic work, those States that have dropped the work and those States which only have a few clubs, will strive this year as never before to see the need of this committee and concentrate on it, so that our young people will have the benefit of this training. Truly our eyes were opened at Congress and we are seeing more keenly the need to have all youth interested in the patriotic principles of our country in order to counteract the youth movements which are teaching them to tear down our Constitution and overthrow the government.

It gives me great pleasure to tell you that the National Board has changed the name, Sons and Daughters of the U. S. A., to Junior American Citizens and it is meeting with genuine favor and enthusiasm everywhere.

The President General is asking that all letters be sent out early, so that State Regents, Chapter Regents and Chairmen will know your committee plans and will be able to formulate their program accordingly. Please be sure to send a copy of your letter to me, as I find these letters most interesting and helpful.

Urge all Chapter Regents to appoint Chairmen and then keep in touch with them during the year and try to arouse their interest in starting clubs. Do not let yourself get discouraged, and if at first you do not succeed, just keep on trying until the open-

ings are found, for they are in your State if you will keep on looking and often they are in rural districts where children are not so apt to be overorganized. Never give up the thought that a place may be found for them in the schools. A teacher told me that the club in her school was a great help in solving many of her problems and in a number of places teachers are asking for the clubs. Settlement houses have been found an excellent place for clubs.

One State Chairman wrote: "The enthusiasm has caught me and I have organized a club of eighty-two members. I realized I could not sell anything unless I was sold on it myself, so I started right in my home town." One club was started in a Church Young People's Society. Always remember these clubs are for all children and can be started with children six years of age, before they can become Scouts or belong to many other organizations and such early training is most important to help make law-abiding citizens.

If you did not send the Handbooks to all Chapter Regents last year, please do so, and see that copies are sent to all new Chapter Regents and Chairmen. This Handbook contains all necessary information needed to start clubs. Please read it carefully and if at any time you need more of them please send me for them.

My letter of last July and the Handbook both state that a blue filing card is needed for each club, but I find that where there are many clubs being sponsored by one Chapter, this entails considerable work. You may therefore list on the back of the card as many clubs as possible from any one Chapter using more than one card if necessary. If you have not already sent these cards to me, I would appreciate your doing so. Most Chairmen have complied with this ruling. Next fall as new clubs start, fill out cards for them and mark new club.

Always send to the Business Office, Memorial Continental Hall, for buttons, as there is a large number of old buttons available and we would appreciate having you use these first. Later buttons with the new name are to be made to replace the old ones. As this will entail considerable expense, please urge all to be as careful of them as

possible. One button seems so little, but with so many required the cost amounts to several hundred dollars during the year. One Chairman wrote me that the children in their clubs did not receive buttons until they had learned the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, The Americans' Creed and the first verse of the Star Spangled Banner.

To increase the enthusiasm in club work and to let others know of the interesting and unusual news items about the clubs in your States, I would appreciate your sending such items to me so that I may have them for my committee articles for the MAGAZINE. Then send pictures of club members or interesting events of clubs to the MAGAZINE yourself, to be printed under "Chapter Work Told Pictorially."

Why not have an exhibit of your club work at your State or County fairs this summer? All this advertising is such a fine plan for promoting our work.

Your Chairman is keeping a scrapbook and she would like to have some of the publicity and a few pictures of clubs from every State where there are clubs. She would certainly appreciate your sending these to her during the year.

During our past fiscal year, 529 new clubs were organized with approximately 17,460 new members, and we now have a total of 1,549 clubs with 49,218 members.

If you are a new Chairman please get all material, such as Handbooks, filing cards, lists of Chapter Chairmen, etc., also all information possible about the work in your State, from the outgoing Chairman.

Make a point of going to your State Conference, for personal contacts mean so much. Also have some kind of a club exhibit there if possible. Ask the Chapter Regents to have a part or full program having the work explained and if they sponsor a club have some of the children take a part in it. Explain the work to Chapters whenever possible and arrange for radio programs.

One Chairman from a western State wrote that her first reaction to these clubs was that her own type of State needed little instruction of this kind, but that her mature deliberations made her ask, "Are our native born children growing into citizenship with a proper respect and patriotism for the Constitution? Is it fitting that the foreign

born youth surpass our own children in this preparation?"

It is again my pleasure to announce the prizes that have been offered for this year's work and do let your Chapters know about them, for there are more of them and they are larger than last year.

To the State Chairman that shows the best percentage of new clubs organized before February 28, 1937, in relation to the number of D. A. R. members in the State, Mrs. Henry B. Joy, Honorary Vice-President General, offers \$10.00 first prize, the State Society of Michigan \$5.00 second prize, Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Detroit, \$3.00 third prize.

To the State Chairman whose State enrolls the greatest number of new members before February 28, 1937, in relation to the number of D. A. R. members in the State, Mr. William H. Pouch offers \$10.00 first prize, Mrs. M. C. Turner, State Regent, Texas, \$5.00 second prize, and Louisa St. Clair Chapter, \$3.00 third prize.

To the State doing the most outstanding and all around club work, Mrs. S. J. Campbell, State Regent of Illinois, offers \$10.00 first prize, Mrs. J. H. McDonald, Vice-President General from Michigan, \$5.00 second prize, and a friend \$3.00 third prize.

This year two more sets of prizes are to be added—to the individual chapter organizing the largest number of clubs and to the State Chairman who sends in the best scrapbook of publicity, pictures of clubs, and anything of interest in her State pertaining to club work (these to be exhibited at National Defense rooms next April). Two prizes of \$5.00 each have already been offered, one by Mrs. Frederic B. Stevens, of Detroit, Michigan, and the other by a New Jersey S. A. R. friend. We hope to receive further prizes to use in connection with these, and if they are forthcoming announcement regarding them will be made later on.

The money from all these prizes is to be used in doing something beneficial for clubs. Please feel at liberty to write to me at any time, for I am most interested in learning how the work is progressing in your State, and I do want to help you in every way possible. Hearing from you before next spring would mean so much to me.

Keep pressing on toward our goal, for if the D. A. R. will to do, their energy and loyalty are unbounding and we will have over 75,000 members who will be imbued with greater love and devotion to our Country, Home and God.

MRS. RALPH E. WISNER,
National Chairman.

Librarian General

FRIENDLY personal greetings to you and to all your Chapter Librarians. I hope many of you attended the Congress just closed and visited your Library. We were happy to welcome you and it is my hope that next year we may have a get-together meeting and discuss our work and problems.

It is a great privilege to have a part, no matter how small, in the building of our Library in Memorial Continental Hall and, too, in the building up of our State and Chapter Libraries. It has been said "The Library of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is one of the finest of its kind in the United States." I do not believe this is quite enough. Can't we make it "The finest Library of its kind anywhere?" To do this, if I may use the expression, we must keep digging until we have on the shelves of our Library every book, pamphlet and manuscript which can be obtained. Will you make an especial effort this year to send the material which we are asking for from your State, a list of which is attached hereto? Urge your Chapter Librarians to help you in this project. I am hoping to have the privilege of reporting to our Continental Congress next April that we are 100 per cent. Will you not help make this report possible?

We have a very fine collection of bookplates, some three thousand, of which we are justly proud. Due to the interest and efforts of Mrs. Berryman and Miss Yeatman these bookplates have been assembled according to their classification, pasted on sheets and bound, with space left for many, many, more. We are desirous of having the bookplate of every State. If you have not already sent one from your State, will you

do so in order that our collection of State bookplates may be completed this year? We would also appreciate bookplates of statesmen, celebrities, authors, colleges, etc., so if you can procure any of this character will you send them in to augment our collection?

Help build up your State Library. Make it an important working unit in your State work. Make its value known to your membership. We, who are in charge of our D. A. R. Libraries, can be instrumental in bringing many new members into our Society, for the Library is the workshop and the books which we collect the tools with which we work. Make your Library efficient. Let our motto be "We do our part." You, as State Librarian, can be of great service in looking up references for members. Many trying to establish their lines would appreciate it very much if they could have information sent to them without having to send for a book. If you could have printed or mimeographed a list of the collections in your State Library to send to those who desire it, and who will send postage to cover mailing, stating that you will send any reasonable amount of information, it would be of great help to many fine women in every locality who are eligible to membership.

I wish to call your attention to the work of the Loan Library of The American Seamen's Friend Society. This Society supplies reading material to seamen on our American ships. When we think of the long lonely hours our American seamen must of necessity spend while at sea, we realize (though strictly speaking this is not D. A. R. Library work) it is a splendid opportunity to spread Americanism in a most practical manner. If you will address a letter to Miss Mary G. Jackson, 72 Wall Street, New York City, she will, I am sure, be most happy to send you information as to the type of books desired and how and where to send them. When we do worth while things for our American boys on land or sea we are indeed living up to our ideals. Will you please give this your consideration so that your Librarian General may report some progress on this project at our next Congress?

Also, can't we send books to the boys and

girls in our Approved Schools? All of us have some books tucked away which would mean much to these children. Gather them up and send them where they will do the most good. How enchanted we were to roam with the fairies and heroes in our childhood books, or find in the Books of Knowledge or some child's Encyclopedia the very thing we so wanted to know about! Childhood has passed for most of us but not for these children in our Approved Schools. Give them the happiness we had in worth while books.

If we in the Library can be of service please write us. The Library is yours; build it for the Daughters of tomorrow.

MRS. LUTHER EUGENE TOMM.

Student Loan Fund

ONE year of work for our Student Loan Fund has passed, and I want to take this opportunity to pay my heartfelt tribute to the loyal and devoted work of my National Vice Chairmen and State Chairmen.

Inspired by having made a gain last year of over thirty thousand dollars and realizing the importance of the work of our Committee, I have confidence that this year will prove the banner year for Student Loan Fund. Never in the history of our Country have the youth so greatly needed to be educated to a realization of what is good and true.

It will be interesting to know that the first State to have a Student Loan Fund was Georgia, organized in 1917; the next State was Missouri, organized in 1920. It was not until 1923 that the National Society established a Student Loan Fund.

In the past thirteen years we have educated nearly three thousand boys and girls. I know some State Chairmen have the filing system. Will those that do not, please start this system, beginning with the first boy and girl educated in your State, up to the present time. Keep in touch with your State Treasurer and know the amount of funds for Student Loan Fund in your State. After your file is completed, it will be so much easier for you to report your work to State and National Society, and you will be proud to hand it over to your successor.

In your letter to your chapters, tell them the names of the boys and girls you are educating; make your chapter members feel that each boy and girl belongs to them. Have local chapters send their Student Loan Fund through their State Treasurer, and report to you. This can be included in your files as Chapter Loan Funds, but you, as State Chairman, do not have anything to do with the choosing of the student, the disbursement of or collecting of this fund.

First consideration of loans should be given to sons and daughters of members of our National Society, D. A. R. Ask each chapter in your State to have one meeting a year, entirely devoted to Student Loan, remembering you cannot create interest without understanding.

Keep in touch with the Chairman of your State Press Relations Committee and have her publish the great work you are doing. Your National Chairman and National Vice Chairmen are again offering a first prize of thirty-five dollars (\$35.00), and second prize of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) to the chapters with the greatest increase per capita.

Responsibility walks hand in hand with capacity and power. The work of the Student Loan is our responsibility. Our President General has faith in us.

I say again, let 1936-37 be our banner year. Do not hesitate to write to me for any information.

My best wishes for your success.

MARY H. FORNEY,
National Chairman.

National Membership

SINCE the chief duty of the office of Registrar General is primarily the verification of application and supplemental papers an explanation of this process may be of interest.

The applications in duplicate are sent to the office of Treasurer General with the initiation fee and annual dues. Here they are marked paid and delivered to the office of Registrar General.

The clerk in charge stamps the paper with the date of receipt, examines it for endorsements and attestation and prepares the

applicant's card, which gives the name and address of the applicant and the name of the chapter. If the applicant is accepted, the national number and date of acceptance by the National Board are added and the card transferred to the member catalog in the office of Organizing Secretary General. The application is then delivered to the Chief Clerk who "takes it through the catalog," that is, compares it with the records on file as to name of ancestor, dates and places of birth and death, name of wife, service, etc. Those found to be filed on records already accepted then go to the Record Room clerks who check them with the applications on file in our fire-proof Book Room. If there are no conflicts with the records already on file and sufficient proof is given, the application is approved and submitted for action by the National Board.

If it is a new record, or if there are conflicts with the established records, or data submitted is not sufficient, the papers are given to the genealogist's clerk who prepares the genealogist's card. This gives the name of the applicant, chapter, name of ancestor, the name of the genealogist to whom the paper is referred and the date of reference. She then distributes the applications to the genealogists whose duty it is to verify the references given on the application as to lineage and service. This requires technical knowledge of genealogy. The records of the War Department, Census and Pension Bureaus are consulted and every effort is made through correspondence to verify the claims. All correspondence is in charge of the genealogist and she is responsible for approval or disapproval of the application. All correspondence connected with the paper is kept in our have-written files, awaiting responses for additional information. The delay in answering our letters is usually the cause of delay in verification of the papers.

When a paper cannot be verified one copy of the application is returned to the chapter and the other placed in our return files, together with the record of all research that has been done. Because of the splendid acquisitions to our Library by chapters and by the Genealogical Records Committee and the collection of unpublished records, such as deeds, wills, pro-

bate records, etc., and records submitted by applicants we are now able to more readily prove lineage claims and many records in these return files are being verified. The fee for unverified applications is returned to the chapter upon request.

The papers thus verified are stamped with the date of approval and reported to the National Board by the Registrar General for admission to membership. After a paper has been approved it is given to the clerk in charge of the ancestor catalog who prepares the ancestor card for the office files. This card contains the name of the ancestor, his service, the State from which he served, dates and places of birth and death, and residence during the Revolution, the name of wife and national numbers of the members already accepted under this service and the name of the child through whom the member is admitted. Permits for the insignia and ancestral bars are granted by this office to the official jeweler.

Supplemental applications receive the same consideration and are subject to the same requirements, except that no action of the chapter is necessary, and are signed only by the chapter registrar. They should be carefully prepared with necessary proofs before submitted, since the fee of \$3 is now retained even though the paper cannot be verified.

After the admission of the members by vote of the National Board the national numbers are added and the papers signed by the Registrar General. The papers are then turned over to the clerk who prepares them for binding. The office also notifies the registrar of admissions through her chapter as soon as the detail work can be completed.

We now have 1,471 volumes of applications and 283 volumes of supplementals, each containing 200 papers. We now have six genealogists and one part-time pension searcher, engaged in the verification of application papers. This is but one part of the work of this office. That it is being conducted by an efficient office force is evidenced by the verification of 6,836 papers between April 1935 and April 1936.

LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER,
National Chairman.

Genealogical Records

Family Histories by High-School Students

PEOPLE nowadays move from State to State frequently, and in the dense population centers there are many persons of the same name. This makes it increasingly difficult to prove lines. By another generation or two, anyone wishing to join the Society will find the gap hardest to bridge to be that between 1850 and 1925.

At its meeting during the Continental Congress, the Genealogical Records Committee discussed the work being done by high-school students in Wisconsin under the direction of Miss Nuna E. R. Whitcomb, State Chairman, and evolved a plan of compiling three generation pedigrees that will be far-reaching in its results. A model chart and personal history blanks have been drawn up and a set will soon be available for each chapter which undertakes this work.

The plan is for the chapter to interest the school authorities or history teachers in having the student prepare three generation family histories of their own families. The chapter or the school would furnish each student with a blank chart and fourteen personal history forms (one for each person, other than the student, shown on the chart). The student will fill in information about his parents, grandparents, and great-grandparents, getting the data from his family and any other available sources. Full details should be given as to mental and physical characteristics, special talents, personal peculiarities, unusual incidents, etc., as well as dates and places. Authority for statements should be given. The student should then go to the library, courthouse, church records, and other sources, and secure citations to support as many statements as possible.

When completed a typed original set of chart and history forms should be forwarded to the State Chairman for transmittal to the National Chairman of Genealogical Records. These records will be placed on file in the Library, and properly indexed.

JEAN STEPHENSON,
National Chairman.



MARY OF SCOTLAND—KATHERINE HEPBURN AS THE BEAUTIFUL AND HAPLESS MARY IS SEEN AT THE DESK, SURROUNDED BY HER ATTENDANTS AND HER SECRETARY, RIZZIO



MARY OF SCOTLAND—THE CHIEFS OF THE CLANS INSIST THAT MARY SIGN HER ABDICATION



MARY OF SCOTLAND—RIZZIO AND MARY IN HER STUDY

Motion Pictures

The Story of Color

IN 1928 a great innovation occurred in the motion picture industry with the advent of the first talking picture, and now we are having another in color pictures.

As you sit comfortably in a theatre watching the beautiful scenes unfold on one of our full length color films, do you ever wonder how this marvelous process is accomplished.

The story of color starts with the color camera, which essentially looks like any other camera, but costs some \$15,000 to manufacture. This equipment is the result of forty years experimentation. The date of the first colored motion picture was May 20, 1895 and the picture was hand tinted and only a few hundred feet long.

In 1912 William Collidge, a Boston lawyer, took a machine for removing the flicker from the screen to three physicists, and said he would spend a million dollars to put

over his invention. They told him it was not practical and suggested he spend the money in the development of color photography. So in 1914 Technicolor was started and the basic patents for the present process were taken out.

After six years of development, and using but a two-color separation, registering only red and green, a picture called "Toll of the Sea" used this color process. Sequences were made in color from "Ben Hur" and "The Merry Widow." "Wanderer of the Wasteland" and "The Black Pirate" were all color by the same process.

During the color boom of 1929-1930 there were 17,000,000 feet of color film run through the Technicolor laboratories, but soon after this the demand seemed to slow up for color pictures.

In 1932 the three-color process was developed and Walt Disney, after seeing a sample, was so pleased that he began using color in his Silly Symphonies. Soon came "The Three Little Pigs," which all remember, and set a new pace for color.

Then came another short which was most unusual, made by Pioneer Pictures, "La Cucaracha," and following this came "Becky Sharp." The next big picture was "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine."

The photographic cost of making this picture in black and white would be about \$40,000, while making it in color it was about \$125,000, or an excess cost of \$85,000. Greater care has to be taken in the set ups and the "shooting" is slower, thus adding another \$50,000 to the cost.

Technicolor is not completely a photographic process. It is a lithographic process. As the light enters through a regular camera lens it strikes a prism which divides it into three parts. One of these parts strikes a red gelatin, permitting the passage of only red light. Another part is sent against a blue gelatin. The light that is sent through each gelatin is recorded on a separate negative. These negatives are not actually colored. The intensity of light and the depth of color is, however, captured. From these negatives three matrices are made, and are dyed their complementary colors; the blue is dyed yellow, the red is blue green, and the green is dyed magenta.

The final print which is run through the projection machine and shown on the screen as natural color is made by a printing process similar to that used in printing a color page in a magazine. Each matrix is separately pressed against the positive film printing its own color, and when finished an almost perfect reproduction of what was before the camera at the moment of exposure has been made.

The following pictures are listed as suitable for type of audience indicated, and the synopsis is given to aid you in selecting your motion picture entertainment.

A.—Adults Y.—Youth C.—Children

THE HARVESTOR (Republic)

Alice Brady, Russell Hardie, Ann Rutherford.

Old fashioned scenes and costumes and good acting are combined in this homely story of a small town, taken from Gene Stratton Porter's novel. A prosperous young farmer frustrates the ambitions of a forceful, designing woman and marries the girl of his choice. A. Y.

THE DEVIL'S SQUADRON (Columbia)

Richard Dix, Karen Morley, Lloyd Nolan.

A picture of modern aviation which shows the dramatic and dangerous work of test pilots who are sent out to test planes before they are sold. The photography and shots are very good. A. Y.

THREE WISE GUYS (M-G-M)

Robert Young, Betty Furness.

An adaptation of a story by Damon Runyon in which an irresponsible son of a railroad executive marries a young woman, who with two companions, was planning to get large sums of money from him. Life looks dark until the robbers experience a change of heart. The picture has much human interest, but is light entertainment. A. Y.

LET'S SING AGAIN (R-K-O)

Bobby Breen, Henry Armetta.

The outstanding feature of this film is the wonderful voice of Bobby Breen. He takes the part of an orphan who runs away from the "Home," is protected by a former opera singer, and is eventually reunited with his long lost Father. A. Y. C.

ONE RAINY AFTERNOON (United Artists)

Francis Lederer, Ida Lupino.

In this amusing French farce a young actor kisses the wrong girl in the dark of the cinema, where he planned a rendezvous with a married woman. A good cast. A. Y.

POPPY (Paramount)

W. C. Fields, Rochelle Hudson.

Most of the action in this picture takes place in a traveling carnival and it depicts the hardships which an old trouser braves, with W. C. Fields as the hero juggling, balancing and doing shell card game tricks. A. Y.

PALM SPRINGS (Paramount)

Frances Langford, Sir Guy Standing.

Located in Palm Springs, the picture is photographed against scenes familiar to the public. It tells the story of a girl and her romantic ambitions, and how her father upsets her plans to marry the wrong man and steers her to the man she really loves. A. Y.

EARLY TO BED (Paramount)

Charles Ruggles, Mary Boland.

In this picture Paramount has reunited the team of Charles Ruggles and Mary Boland. They have been sweethearts for 20 years but Ruggles hesitates to marry because he has a great affliction, being a sleep walker. Most of the action of the picture takes place while he is sleep walking. A. Y.

WHITE FANG (Fox)

Michael Whalen, Jean Muir.

A drama of the frozen North written by Jack London, deals with two boys who set out to find a gold mine. A. Y. C.

THE LONELY TRAIL (Republic)

John Wayne, Ann Rutherford.

With the background of Reconstruction days in Texas this picture has a historical significance as it details the events and incidents when northern politicians and military racketeers swooped down on the stricken South after the close of the Civil War. A. Y.

THE KING STEPS OUT (Columbia)

Grace Moore, Franchot Tone, Walter Connolly.

This delightful musical comedy will be enjoyed by all. The setting is in Austria and Bavaria in the 19th century. Grace Moore plays the part of Cissy one of the daughters of King Max and wins the love of the young Emperor Francis Josef who is supposed to marry her sister. The melodies were composed by Fritz Kreisler and Miss Moore sings as beautifully as ever. Some elaborate scenes and costumes. All the family will enjoy this picture.

TROUBLE FOR TWO (M-G-M)

Robert Montgomery, Rosalind Russell, Frank Morgan.

This film is made from one of Robert Louis Stevenson's most popular stories of adventure. A young prince and princess who do not care for each other are to marry for political reasons. They run away from each other and after many adventures come together and are married. This is a rather out of the ordinary romantic drama. A. Y.

BORDER FLIGHT (Paramount)

John Howard, Frances Farmer.

The story concerns the air corps of the U. S. Coast Guard and its constant fight with smugglers, who use planes in their work. The fiancée of one of the young men in the Coast Guard suspects a genial young man who was dismissed from the service of being allied with the smugglers. Hoping to prove her theory she goes for a ride with him. They are kidnapped and the rescue is very thrilling and contains an element of surprise. A. Y. C.

GIRL OF THE OZARKS (Paramount)

Virginia Weidler, Henrietta Crossman, Leif Ericson, Elizabeth Russell.

Little Virginia Weidler is the leading character in this story of the mountain folk, her two loyal

friends are her dog and her quick shooting mountain Grandmother. When a young couple enter the scene Virginia makes things hum for them. Family.

PAROLE (Universal)

Henry Hunter, Ann Preston, Grant Mitchell.

This picture deals with a present day problem bringing out two points. The difficulties of a paroled prisoner in establishing himself in the modern social and business world, and the dangers he is subjected to by criminals endeavoring to protect themselves. A. Y.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE (M-G-M)

Charley Chase, Rosina Lawrence, Darla Hood.

This comedy is a satire on "Bank Night" and shows the audience more interested in their numbers than the picture being shown. Should provide fun for the family.

HEARTS IN BONDAGE (Republic)

James Dunn, Mae Clark, David Manners, Charlotte Henry.

The plot of this historical romance is woven around the two Civil War boats, The Monitor, first Federal ironclad, and The Merrimac. It narrates the struggle of John Ericsson in winning recognition of the value of his invention from Washington officials. A. Y.

THE PRINCESS COMES ACROSS (Paramount)

Carole Lombard, Fred MacMurray.

An entertaining picture with the scene laid on a transatlantic liner. The plot is somewhat confused though the suspense and excitement are well sustained in this murder mystery. A. Y.

FATAL LADY (Paramount)

Mary Ellis, Walter Pidgeon, Ruth Donnelly.

A most interesting story of an opera singer who is pursued by the suspicion of being a murderess. In the end the real slayer is exposed. There is lovely music all through the picture. Good entertainment. A. Y.

NOBODY'S FOOL (Universal)

Edward Everett Horton, Glenda Farrell, Frank Conroy.

Good direction and acting make this a splendid comedy full of laughs and surprises. A waiter who becomes interested in improved housing conditions falls into the hands of crooked realtors, but finally the development is satisfactorily worked out. Family entertainment.

Old Colonial Recipes

SCALDED HOECAKES

(This recipe is said to have been given to the white settlers by the friendly Indians)

Place two cupsful of pounded meal (unsifted water ground) in a vessel and pour boiling water over it, stirring rapidly until smooth and thicker than cake dough. Now dip your hands in clean, cold water and while the dough is still hot, shape a handful into flat patties and brown on both sides on a smoking hoe cake iron or griddle which has been greased generously with bacon drippings.

This is delicious served with ham and red gravy, and vegetables, or with butter and molasses or honey or maple sugar. We always use salt in our dough, but originally they had to be sparing with salt in our section.

SCALDED MEAL BALLS

Use the same proportions as the scalded hoe cakes and with a spoon drop balls of the hot meal dough into smoking deep fat. This type of bread is usually better in the open, that is at a picnic where you cook bacon or fish the same grease can be utilized after the fish is done. When these meal balls are browned the grease drains off readily and leaves a nice crust.

GRITTED BREAD

This bread is made in the Fall when the roasting ears are too hard for corn-on-the-cob and too green to shell for grinding corn meal.

The corn is gritted on a gritter (something like a large cheese grater), by hand. Take five or six medium ears of corn until you have about three cupsful. The juice in the kernel of the corn should make the gritted meal moist enough, but if it seems too thick a little milk or water can be added to make it a nice consistency. Pour into a greased baking iron which is smoking hot and place the heated lid on the baker and heap red hot coals on the lid, placing the baker on the hot stones in the fireplace, but not directly on the fire. The bakers are without handles and iron tongs are used to move the bakers and lift the lid, something like ice tongs. This bread takes about thirty to forty minutes to brown depending on the thickness of the dough.

SKILLET BREAD

Place two cupsful of unsifted meal in a vessel and moisten with cold water until smooth, using your hands to mix until the dough is a little thicker than cake dough. Now pour into a smoking iron skillet which has been generously greased with bacon drippings and place on the hot stone near the red coals, moving the skillet around in order for the bread to brown evenly on the bottom, keeping it covered with a lid. After a few minutes, take a thin knife blade and raise up the bottom to see if it is browned. When it is nicely browned, use a plate the same size as the skillet and cover the bread with the plate, placing your hand on the top of the plate and turn the skillet with contents upside down when the bread should come out on the plate smooth. This operation should be done away from the heat of the fire. Now grease the skillet and push the uncooked side of the bread from the plate into the skillet and brown on the other side, making a delicious crust. This bread should be done through by the time the sides are browned.

CORN PONE

Place two cupsful of unsifted meal in a vessel adding one cupful of buttermilk, one-fourth teaspoon of soda and mix together with your hands. Add a little cold water if the dough seems too stiff and softly shape with your hands into two large pones or hobbies as we call them. Cook in greased baker just as the gritted bread is baked. My grandmother always saved back a bit of dough in a covered vessel to leaven the bread for next meal.

HOBBY BREAD

Place two cupsful of unsifted meal in a vessel. Now at one side of the vessel, mix a handful of the meal with one-fourth teaspoon of soda and pinch of salt and moisten with one-fourth cup of buttermilk. Now pour boiling water into the whole mixture, stirring with spoon until the boiling dough and buttermilk dough is well blended. Now wet the hands in cold water and divide the dough into three portions, shaping into hobbies and placing in hot baker and cooking just as the gritted bread is baked.

WHOLEWHEAT BISCUITS

Four cups whole wheat flour.
One cup buttermilk.
One-half teaspoon soda.
One small handful of hog lard.

Mix together with the hands until thoroughly blended and pinch off small balls of the dough and place on hot baker. Cover the baker with heated lid, covering the lid with a few hot coals and brown about fifteen minutes.

TO BOIL A HAM

(*Wm. Byrd's Recipe*)

To eat ye Ham in Perfection steep it in Half Milk and half Water for Thirty-six hours, and then having brought the water to a Boil put in ye Ham therein and let it simmer, not boil, for 4 or 5 Hours, according to size of ham for simmering brings ye Salt out and boiling drives it in.

The first Colonel Byrd preserved this recipe by writing it down where it was most certain to be safe for his own use and for posterity, on a fly leaf of his Bible.

Richmond, Its People and Its Story.

By MRS. MARY NEWTON STAMNARD.

LOAF CAKE

Five pounds of flour two of sugar three quarters of a pound of lard and the same quantity of butter, one pint of yeast, eight eggs, one quart of milk. Roll the sugar in the flour. Add the raisins and spices after the first rising.

SOFT GINGERBREAD

Five teacups of flour, three of molasses, one of cream, one of butter, five eggs, one table spoonful of ginger and one of pearlsh.

WEDDING CAKE

Five pounds sugar, five pounds butter, six pounds flour, six pounds currants, twelve pounds raisins, four pounds citron, 20 nutmegs, coffee cup of mace, 60 eggs, 1 quart and two gills brandy.

Who, What, Where!

ZILLAH BOSTICK AGERTON

Listed by the Institute of American Genealogy of Chicago as a leader in genealogical research in the South, and president of the Amfred Colony of Boone Family Association, is a member of Edmund Burke Chapter of Waynesboro, Georgia

INEZ BAMBACH

Who has won local recognition for her work in genealogical and historical research and has been included in the list of leading active genealogical researchers in the United States in the Handbook of American Genealogy by the Institute of American Genealogy of Chicago, is a member of Ripley Chapter of Ripley, Ohio.

HELEN VARICK BOSWELL

President of the Women's Forum, Governor and a Founder of the Women's National Republican Club; and four times elected a delegate from New York to Republican National Conventions, is a member of New Netherland Chapter of the Borough of the Bronx, New York.

IRENE JEAN CRANDALL

Playwright, who has put on a number of patriotic skits over the radio and has written many plays that are in constant use, is a member of General Henry Dearborn Chapter of Chicago, Ill.

OLA BABCOCK MILLER

Secretary of State for the State of Iowa, is a member of Washington Chapter of Washington, Iowa

DOROTHY E. STROH

District Attorney of Pike County, the only Republican candidate of the county ticket to win, is a member of Dial Rock Chapter of Pittston, Pennsylvania

ETHEL LOUISE TUCKER

Who raises the finest and choicest of rare imported orchids to be found in the United States, is a member of Ann Simpson Davis Chapter of Columbus, Ohio

MILLICENT EASTER

Founder of the Toy Mission, which restores old and broken toys to give to poor children at Christmastime, which mission has spread to every State in the Union, is a member of Ann Simpson Davis Chapter of Columbus, Ohio

Chapter Work Told Pictorially

Reports on Chapter activities can be carried in the Magazine by pictures only. To avoid delays and mistakes send a fifty word caption carefully worded and plainly written—more than fifty words cannot be used. On the back of the pictures please write the name of the Chapter, city and state. Two pictures will be accepted provided the Chapter desires to pay \$6.00 to cover the cost of the second cut.



LEW WALLACE CHAPTER, ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO. CHAPTER NAMED FOR GENERAL LEW WALLACE, GOVERNOR OF TERRITORIAL NEW MEXICO, 1878-1881. CHAPTER WAS ORGANIZED OCTOBER 20, 1905. BRONZE MARKER WAS PRESENTED AND DEDICATED IN OLD ALBUQUERQUE COMMEMORATING THE FOUNDING OF THE VILLA OF ALBUQUERQUE, FEBRUARY 22, 1923. THE "MADONNA OF THE TRAIL" MONUMENT IN ALBUQUERQUE WAS DEDICATED SEPTEMBER 27, 1928



MRS. S. M. ASHENFELTER



MRS. ALVAN N. WHITE

JACOB BENNETT CHAPTER, SILVER CITY, NEW MEXICO, WAS ORGANIZED BY MRS. S. M. ASHENFELTER, WHO WAS CHAPTER REGENT UNTIL 1914, WHEN SHE WAS MADE STATE REGENT. HER DEATH IN 1933 WAS A DISTINCT LOSS TO THE COMMUNITY. MRS. ALVAN N. WHITE HAS BEEN REGENT AND STATE REGENT



THOMAS JEFFERSON CHAPTER, CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO. ORGANIZED IN 1925 BY MRS. JOHN FRANKLIN JOYCE, OFFICERS INSTALLED BY MRS. FRANCIS C. WILSON, OF SANTA FE, STATE REGENT. MRS. JAMES N. BUJAC THE PRESENT REGENT



STEPHEN WATTS KEARNEY CHAPTER, SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO, FORMED IN 1898, THE FIRST CHAPTER WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI. IT WAS NAMED FOR THE GREAT SOLDIER OF THE MEXICAN WAR



BUTTERFIELD TRAIL CHAPTER, DEMING, NEW MEXICO, DEDICATES A MARKER ON THE BUTTERFIELD TRAIL. THE FIRST ROAD TO SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CROSSED HERE. LATER IT BECAME THE CALIFORNIA EMIGRANT ROAD FROM 1858-1861, THE ROUTE OF THE BUTTERFIELD OVERLAND MAIL, ST. LOUIS TO SAN FRANCISCO, THE LONGEST LAND MAIL ROUTE EVER ATTEMPTED



BUTTERFIELD TRAIL CHAPTER, DEMING, NEW MEXICO, ERECTED A MARKER ON THE BUTTERFIELD TRAIL AT THE STAGE STATION AT OLD FORT CUMMINS. THE FORT WAS BUILT IN 1863 TO PROTECT THE EMIGRANTS FROM THE INDIANS AS THEY JOURNEYED TO SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. PARTS OF THE WALL ARE STILL REMAINING

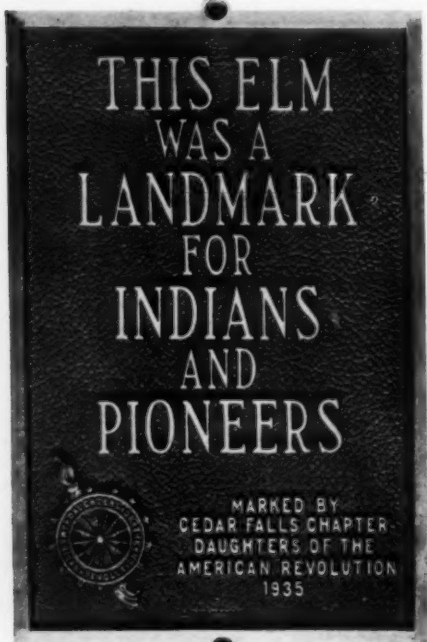


THE CONSERVATION AND THRIFT COMMITTEE, WASHINGTON, D. C., UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF MRS. CARL C. BROWN AND MRS. HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, PLANTED A TREE APRIL 14, 1936, IN WEST POTOMAC PARK, WITH AN INTERESTING CEREMONY, HONORING JESSIE MCCAUSLAND CASANOVA FOR HER HISTORICAL RESEARCH WORK

MARCIA BURNS CHAPTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., PLACES A MEMORIAL TABLET IN THE NORTH COURT OF THE POST OFFICE BUILDING ON THE SPOT WHERE STOOD THE HOME OF GENERAL JOHN P. VAN NESS. POSTMASTER GENERAL FARLEY IN HIS ADDRESS TO THE DELEGATES, LAUDED AND PRAISED THIS COUPLE SO HONORED, MARCIA BURNS AND HER HUSBAND JOHN PETER VAN NESS. POSTMASTER GENERAL FARLEY IS SHOWN IN THE PICTURE, IRMA ANN FOLEY, MEMBER OF THE C. A. R. WHO UNVEILED THE TABLET, AND MRS. D. K. PARROTT, REGENT OF THE CHAPTER



THIS GIANT PRE-REVOLUTIONARY SYCAMORE TREE STANDS APART, BY VIRTUE OF ITS MAJESTY AND DIGNITY MAINTAINED THROUGH THE YEARS WHOSE NUMBERS ARE ITS OWN SECRET, A GREAT WHITE "SENTINEL." MONMOUTH CHAPTER, RED BANK, N. J., PLACED THE ABOVE BRONZE TABLET UPON IT AND DEDICATED IT ON JUNE 28, 1935, AT THE SAME TIME COMMEMORATING THE 157TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF MONMOUTH AND THE CHAPTER'S 35TH BIRTHDAY



CEDAR FALLS CHAPTER, CEDAR FALLS, IOWA, HAS PLACED A BRONZE MARKER ON A BEAUTIFUL ELM TREE, FORMERLY A LANDMARK FOR INDIANS AND PIONEERS, NOW STANDING ON ROUTE 57. THE MARKER COMMITTEE IS: MRS. C. W. WESTER, MRS. L. O. ROBINSON, MISS NELLIE ROWND, AND MRS. RAY S. DIX, REGENT



POLLY WYCKOFF CHAPTER, WEST ENGLEWOOD, NEW JERSEY. A GROUP PHOTOGRAPHED AT THE VON STEUBEN HOUSE, AT NEW BRIDGE. THIS HOUSE WAS A GIFT FROM NEW JERSEY TO BARON VON STEUBEN IN APPRECIATION FOR HIS VALUABLE SERVICES TO GENERAL WASHINGTON DURING THE WAR



THE INDIAN KING, HOME OF HADDONFIELD CHAPTER, AND THE HOSPITALITY COMMITTEE. LEFT TO RIGHT:
MRS. WM. ALLEN, MRS. JOHN BOYD, MRS. HERBERT SCATTERGOOD, MRS. ROBERT PAUL, MRS. ALBERT BUDDY,
MRS. HARRY BAUER AND MRS. MIDDLETON



DIXON CHAPTER, DIXON, ILLINOIS, PLACED A MARKER AT THE GRAVE OF MRS. ELIZABETH JANE ECKERT, A REAL DAUGHTER, IN AMBOY, ILL. MRS. ECKERT WAS BORN IN 1843 AND DIED IN 1921. SHE WAS A MEMBER OF DIXON CHAPTER. MISS ROSALIE, A MEMBER AND A REAL GRANDDAUGHTER, ASSISTED IN THE UNVEILING



RED BANK CHAPTER, PITMAN, N. J. PLANTED AND DEDICATED AN OAK TREE ON THE BATTLEFIELD AT RED BANK-ON-THE-DELAWARE, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MRS. MABEL RICHMAN, CHAIRMAN OF CONSERVATION AND THRIFT. MRS. JOHN H. LUPTON EX-REGENT OF THE CHAPTER, DEDICATED THE TREE TO THE MEMORY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON AND PRESENTED IT TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE RED BANK BATTLEFIELD



GOLDEN HORSESHOE CHAPTER, BARBOURSVILLE, VIRGINIA, HAS PRESERVED THIS FAMOUS HISTORIC OLD TAVERN, AND IS NOW USING IT FOR A CHAPTER HOUSE



BETSY HAGER CHAPTER, GRAND ISLAND, NEBRASKA, DEDICATION OF MARKER PLACED ON GRAVE OF A DAUGHTER OF A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER, MARY CATHER WOOD, DURING NEBRASKA STATE CONFERENCE. IN CENTER, MRS. FRANK W. BAKER, STATE REGENT, MRS. VINTON EARL SISSON, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN NATIONAL DEFENSE THROUGH PATRIOTIC EDUCATION, MRS. C. E. LAUGHLIN, REGENT BETSY HAGER CHAPTER, HOSTESS CHAPTER



SCHENECTADA CHAPTER, SCHENECTADY, N. Y., PLACED A BRONZE MARKER BEARING THE INSIGNIA OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, ON THE GRAVE OF MRS. IDA MAE MARCELLUS



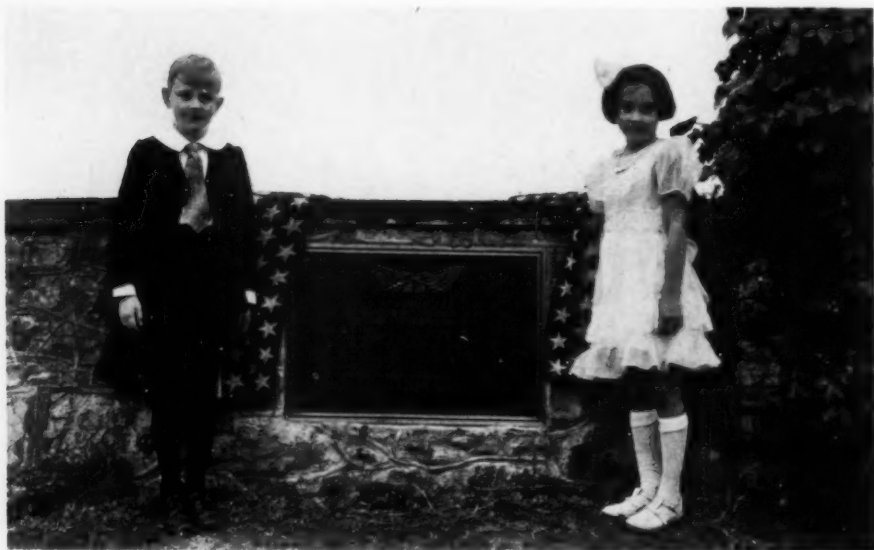
PRINCETON CHAPTER, PRINCETON, N. J., SPONSORED A DISPLAY OF CLAY MODELS. THESE MODELS WERE MADE BY AMERICAN BORN NEGROES IN A CLASS CONDUCTED BY MRS. HARRIET MAYOR, REGENT OF PRINCETON CHAPTER



LACONDA CHAPTER, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, ADOPTED A BECKER BOY AND GIRL--ALLAN FAHL, 9 YEARS OLD, AND MARY ANN FAHL, 7 YEARS OLD



WESTFIELD CHAPTER, WESTFIELD, N. J., ERECTED A BRONZE TABLET MARKING THE SITE OF THE FIRST PERMANENT CHURCH IN WESTFIELD, DEDICATED IN 1735



PEGGY WARNE CHAPTER, PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., ERECTED A TABLET TO ELEVEN REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS IN ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CEMETERY AT PHILLIPSBURG. THIS CHAPTER IS AT WORK RESTORING THE HISTORIC OLD MANSFIELD BURIAL GROUND AT WASHINGTON, N. J.



GENERAL FRELINGHUYSEN CHAPTER, SOMERVILLE, N. J., HAS FOR ITS CHAPTER HOUSE, THE HISTORIC OLD DUTCH PARSONAGE. THIS HOUSE WAS GIVEN TO THE CHAPTER BY SENATOR FRELINGHUYSEN IN 1933. IT WAS BUILT BY HIS ANCESTOR, REV. JOHN FRELINGHUYSEN, WITH BRICKS BROUGHT FROM HOLLAND. THE CORNERSTONE IS DATED 1751. THE FIRST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY IN AMERICA WAS FORMED IN THIS BUILDING

Book Reviews

DOROTHY BOWLES DALBY

The Dällenbachs in America, 1710-1935. Edited by Andrews L. Dillenbach, D.D., and Karl M. Dallenbach, Ph.D. Printed by the Enterprise and News, St. Johnsville, New York, N. Y.

The name Dällenbach has numerous forms. The first member of this family to come to this country spelled his name Dallenbach. Jorg Martin Dallenbach, born 1690, Haupersville, near Berne, accompanied by his mother, Anna Barbara Zerlin Dallenbach, brought his family to America in 1709. They were members of the second migration of Palatines from the Rhine Valley. His name appears as Dillenbach in 1764. Martin was under Colonel Nicholson in 1711 in an expedition to Canada. He settled with his family in Neu Castle in the Hudson Valley. Martin's second son, John Christian, married and settled in upper Canada, being an intense Loyalist.

About 100 years later there was a second immigration of Dällenbachs, two brothers, but spelling their names differently. Christian used Dellenbach and Dellenbaugh, and Jacob keeping the original. Christian emigrated from Nidauberg and Jacob from Saffneren, neighboring villages. Their family records are somewhat incomplete. These men went from New York to Pittsburgh and on to Ohio. The Jorg Martin branch is allied with the Castleman, Wagner, Zielly and Sixth families. The Christian and Jacob branches are allied with the Schulz, Witt and Emig families.

A Christian Dallenbach, born in Otterbach, Switzerland, about 1760, has descendants now living in Portland, Oregon. Joseph Dellenbach, born in Alsace-Lorraine in 1845, came to America before 1877 and settled in Illinois. The most recent immigration of Dällenbachs into America occurred about 1880 when Bernhardt Dällenbach brought his family to this country and settled in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. There are families of this name in Iowa and southern Minnesota also.

(There is an index.)

Hardy and Hardie, Past and Present, by H. Claude Hardy and Rev. Edwin Noah Hardy. New York and Connecticut, 1935. \$10.00.

This book of 1166 pages contains a record of the early Hardys in England, Scotland and Ireland; also a comprehensive collection of records of the Hardys in America.

Thomas Hardy, born in England, 1605, died at Bradford, Massachusetts, January 4, 1677-78, is identified as member of the company of thirteen families who joined in the settlement of Agawam, later called Ipswich, Mass. It is thought that Thomas Hardy came over with the John Winthrop expedition in 1630. Major Jonas Hardy, born in England in 1720, was sent to America to help the Colonists with their struggles with the French and Indians and died in the Massacre at Fort William Henry, 1757. His own two sons, Jonas, Jr., and Oliver, seem to have drifted to Lebanon, New Hampshire. Another Jonas Hardy, born in Hull, England, 1793, died 1871, came first to Sullivan County, Pennsylvania, then moved to Illinois.

George W. Hardy, born in England, March 5, 1805, died December 24, 1878, came to Bradford County, Pennsylvania, 1819. Then there was Richard, who died about 1683, of Concord, Massachusetts, and Stamford, Connecticut. John Hardy, born 1613, died 1670, received a grant of 1150 acres of land in Isle of Wight County, Virginia, and Josiah Hardy, of Virginia, and Chatham, Mass., born about 1750, and shipwrecked December 15, 1786. Samuel, of Beverly, Mass., born about 1645, died 1700, was a physician. John Hardy, born about 1600, died 1651-52, was a prominent citizen of Salem, Mass. He and wife were signers of the Church Covenant prepared by the Rev. John Fiske, who was pastor in Salem, 1637-40. The wives and families are recorded in some cases. There is much general information which will prove of interest to the family of Hardy.

(There is an index.)

Genealogical Department

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

2001-16th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Attention

There have been so many requests for the name and address of those asking questions that we are giving them to you. But this is for FREE information only and we warn our readers against even answering any letter in which the writer suggests that you pay for information.

Queries MUST be typed to avoid mistakes. Send your most important queries. Too much space cannot be given to one inquirer.

The Magazine will deeply appreciate every answer which is sent in for publication.

From the first of January we are printing all queries received (that are typed) as they come in. Owing to lack of space we can not print queries sent in before January first, 1936.

The Genealogical Editor expects to publish in this department of the D. A. R. Magazine, during the coming year, a series of Bible Records. If the members are interested, and wish to have their Bible records thus recorded and will donate them to the Genealogical Editor she will be glad to publish them.

Any material which members desire printed in this department must be sent to the Genealogical Editor.

D. PURYEAR,
Managing Editor.

QUERIES

15677. DAVIS.—Wanted parentage & dates of birth, mar. & death of Hugh Davis of Welsh descent who lived in Butler Co. Ohio in 1815 & died 3 Jan. 1833. Wanted also parentage with dates of each, of James Davis also of Welsh descent who was born in Butler Co. O. Dec. 1803 or Jan. 1804. He died aft. 1840. He married Salome Butt, 1809-1892, in Montgomery Co. O. 3 Jan. 1825.—Mrs. E. B. Tizzard, 300 Volusia Ave., Dayton, Ohio.

15678. WILEY.—Wanted all infor. possible of ancestry of Samuel Wiley, also dates of his mar. & death; maiden name

of his wife, dates of her birth & death & her ances. Samuel Wiley was b 16 March 1757 in Cecil Co. Md. 1772 he moved with his father to Cumberland Co. Penna. & while there he enlisted in the Rev. War with the Penna. troops. In 1812 he removed to Miami Co. Ohio. He was granted a pension which was executed 2 May 1833, at which time he was a resident of Miami Co. O. His sons were: John born 1783 Hagerstown, Md. mar. — Erwin of Ky. & 2nd — McCullough; William of Piqua, Ohio; Stephen who settled near the Wabash River in Ind. John Wiley born 1783 had the following chil: Samuel of Piqua, O. & Peoria Co. Ill.; Wm. of Piqua, O.; Mar-

garet who mar. Wm. Ross; & John O. Wiley who was the son of John's 2nd wife.—*Mrs. Sarah Glasgow Patton, 3263 Huntington Blvd., Fresno, Cal.*

15679. HAMMOND.—Wanted place of birth & parentage of David Hammond, who was born abt 1753 & died nr. Milton, Pa. 27 Apr. 1801. His sister Ann married James Daugherty, & his bros were George, James, Wm. & Joseph, three of whom were pewholders in Warrior Run, Pa. church. David enlisted in June 1775, & was severely wounded at Bergen Point. He became a Lieutenant & was an original member of the Cincinnati. He married Jane, daughter of Robert & Elizabeth Kelly Hanna. One son Robert Hanna Hammond, was a Major in the U. S. Army, serving in the Mexican War & died in 1847.—*Mrs. Ada J. Eavenson, 4411 Bayard St., Pittsburgh, Penna.*

15680. BURGESS.—Wanted parentage & Rev. record of James Burgess born in Rockingham Co. Va. 1769, married Mary Carson born Campbell Co. Va. 1771, mar. & lived in Franklin Co. Va.

(a) BRIDGES.—Wanted parentage & Rev. record of father of Micajah Bridges born 1770, presumably in Spartansburg, married Nancy born 1775, wanted her maiden name. They moved to Friars Point, Miss. Their children were Leacy, Harty, Sally, Polly, Alfred W. & Samuel Reddick Bridges. Related families Bass, Atkinson.—*Mrs. Myrtle Bridges Pankey, Emmett, Arkansas.*

15681. JORDAN.—Wanted parentage of George Miles Jordan, of Lunenburg Co. Va. who removed to Florida, thence to Alabama about 1825. He married 1st — Pettus & 2nd — Burton.—*Edwin H. Jordan, 2833 Broadway St., New Orleans, La.*

15682. MASSIE.—Wanted parentage & all information possible of William Harrison Massie (nicknamed "Bud") who lived in Mason Co. Ky. He married — Lunsford. Their chil were Nicholas, Mary who married — Lunsford & Harrison born in Mason Co., Ky. 18 Dec. 1810 & married Rebecca Carle in Belmont Co., O. How was Wm. Harrison Massie related to Nathaniel Massie, the founder of Chillicothe, Ohio? He went to Belmont Co., O. in 1815, lived near Powhatan. Wanted also maiden name of his wife & her parentage.—*Miss Lorena B. Irwin, Box #303, Springer, New Mexico.*

15682. HARRISON.—Wanted birthplace,

dates, parentage & ances. of Rachel Harrison, born 1788. She mar Eliab, son of Capt. Joel Dunbar, Rev. soldier. They lived for years in Camden, N. Y. She died at the home of her son Plumb Dunbar in Farmington, Pa. in 1864.

(a) KINGSLEY.—Wanted birthplace, parentage, date & ances. of Lydia Kingsley born 1770 died abt 1860. She mar Jacob Marsh born 1770 & lived in Plymouth, Vt. where he died 1833 & is buried in Plymouth Five Corners Cemetery. Had thirteen chil. Son Jared married the widow of his bro. Horace & had daus. Lydia, Myra, & Viola who married Dr. D. F. Coolidge of Ludlow, Vt.

(b) MARSH.—William Marsh born 1732 died abt 1828 in Vt. was a soldier in the French & Indian War & also in Rev. Wanted his place of birth, maiden name of wife, dates of her birth, death & mar., names of their children & place where he enlisted.—*Mrs. Wm. Chaney, Orland, California.*

15684. SEYMOUR-BRIGGS.—Wanted all information possible of Amanda Seymour born 25 May 1788 & died 3 Apr. 1853. She married Allen Briggs who was born at Shaftsbury, Vt. 2 Aug. 1788 & died 14 May 1868. Their children all born at Lowville, N. Y. were Wm. H. H.; Abby Eliza, Mansel Mansfield, Erastus, Emory Osgood, Duane, Marinda, & Ira. The family moved to Michigan when the chil. were small. Esther — mother of Allen Briggs, married 2nd Dr. William Darrow.—*Miss Mary Louise Seymour, 508 N. George St., Rome, N. Y.*

15685. THOMPSON-HURD. — Wanted parentage & all infor. possible of William Thompson born 8-5-1791 near Bellefont, Pa.; died 9-14-1851 in Holmes Co. O. mar Centre Co. Pa. to Matilda Hurd who was born 1799 in Pa. & died 6 Dec. 1886 in Holmes Co. Ohio.

(a) HUTCHINSON-ROGERS. — Wanted parentage & infor. of Florence or Flora Hutchinson who married James Rogers, Sr. of Hanover Township, Dauphin Co. Pa.

(b) ELLIOTT-BOYD.—Wanted parentage with dates of Jennett Elliott who was born 1737 & died 21 Nov. 1820. She married Benjamin Boyd, 1738-1803, who was a Rev. soldier.

(c) **ADAMS.**—Wanted parentage & all infor. possible of William Adams born abt 1769 whose son, by a 2nd wife, was Kimble Adams born 1809 in N. H.

(b) **SMITH-DOWNING.**—Wanted parentage, with ances. of each, of Ebenezer Smith whose son Phineas was born 1761 in Suffield, Hartford Co. Conn. died 1846 in Canada. Married Betsey Downing. Phineas served in both Conn. & Vt. troops in Rev.

(e) **SHERMAN-SMITH.**—Wanted parentage & all infor. possible of Triphena Sherman who died abt 1816, probably near Alburgh, Vt. She was the 1st wife of David Smith, son of Phineas, & the couple were mar abt 1802.—*Mrs. Mabel Adams Evans, 421 West Kansas Ave., Pittsburg, Kansas.*

15686. **CRAWFORD-HUSTON-BROWN-BRATTON.**—Wanted parentage with ances. of each, of Jane Huston, born in Penna abt 1781, married bef. 1809, Thomas Brown, who was born abt 1771 & served with Bedford Co. Company of volunteer riflemen in War of 1812. Tradition says that Jane was an only child & was disowned by her father when she married. Her father was a wealthy ship-builder living nr Phila. Her mother was a Crawford, wanted her given name. Jane had cousin John Bratton of Mercer Co. who remembered her in his will in 1832. Thomas Brown owned a toll-gate house, possibly in McConnellstown, Bedford Co. They moved to Mercer Co. abt 1824. He died in Sharon abt 1867. Jane died 1861. Their chil. were Samuel, Elizabeth b May 1809, Mary born 1810, Jane, Rebecca b Sept. 1819, Thomas born 1822 & Harriet.

(a) **McKINNEY - COWAN.**—Wanted parentage, dates of b, mar & d of Sarah McKinney who married bef. 1791 John Cowan & was living in Mercer Co. Penna in 1802. John Cowan was drowned in Shenango River at Greenville 1824. His widow is said to have married again, but name of 2nd husband not known. Sarah's brothers & sis. were Alexander, William, James or Henry, Polly who married Reuben McMillan or McMullin, a Rev. soldier. The chil of John & Sarah McKinney Cowan were Esther born in Penna. 26 Aug 1791 married 29 Nov. 1809 John Donaldson & lived in Delaware Twp. Mercer Co.; Robert born 6 Jan 1795 mar. 1818 Martha Hart & lived at Warren, Ohio until 1830 when he was

drowned in the Ohio River; Polly or Mary born 1800 Reading, Pa. married John Martin & died in Topeka, Kansas; McClure born 6 Aug. 1802 married Eliz. Brown & died at Valley Falls, Kansas; William born March 1805 married Mary Anne Brown & died Topeka, Kansas. John Cowan was born in Ireland & came to America with his parents, wanted Rev. rec of his father.—*Mrs. Carl L. A. Schmidt, 2612 Piedmont Ave., Berkeley, California.*

15687. **MCDOWELL.**—Wanted maiden name & dates of birth, marriage & death of wife of Edward McDowell, Rev. sol. who lived in Donegal Twp. Westmoreland Co. Pa. between 1777 & 1804. Later moved to Mercer Co. Pa. Wanted also infor. of parentage & family of Alexander McDowell, born 1739 Chester Co. & died 1793 Montgomery Co. Pa.—*Mrs. Ella McD. Vickerman, Grove City, Penna.*

15688. **DAMON-GRISWOLD.**—Wanted birthplace, parentage & all infor. possible of Judith Damon born 1788/89 mar. before 1810 Zalmon Griswold of Enfield, Conn & Genesee, N. Y. Her bros were Col. Ebenezer, Edmund, Daniel & others.

(a) **LUDINGTON.**—Wanted parentage of Nathaniel Ludington born Oct 1761 in New Haven, Conn. married 25 Nov. 1787 Polly Stewart & died 30 June 1830. Also parentage of Polly Stewart.

(b) **KINNEY.**—Wanted parentage of Polly Kinney born 1769, N. Y. married abt 1787 Isaac Hunt. Their son Daniel was born 1796.

(c) **CAULKINS-HEATH.**—Wanted parentage & place of birth of Polly Caulkins who mar. 23 March 1780 Thomas Heath at Sharon, Conn. Polly was born 1760 & died 22 Jan 1849.—*Mrs. Jennie Heath Stoll, 2119 Second St., Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.*

15639. **POPE - NYE - GIBBS - WILDER-EAMES.**—Wanted ancestry & all information possible of the following women: Hannah Pope (Sandwich, Mass.) who married Silas Fearing in Wareham, Mass, 1783; of Mercy Nye born 1735, Sandwich, Mass. daughter of Nathan Nye & Patience —, died 1787. Wanted maiden name of Patience; of Martha Gibbs, who married Israel Fearing, Hingham, Mass.; of Elizabeth, dau. of Edward & Elizabeth Eames Wilder, who died 1730, Hingham Mass. aged 78 years;

also of Elizabeth Eames.—*Mrs. Caroline B. Carey, Pittsfield, Illinois.*

15690. CRABB-BAXTER.—Wanted parentage of Isaac Crabb who was born in Washington Co. Pa. 3 Dec. 1792 & died Sept. 1863, also of his wife Isabell Baxter who was born in Williamsport, Pa. 1794 & died 1 Jan 1870.—*Mrs. June C. Mashek, 1420 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois.*

15691. WINFREY.—Wanted parentage with dates of each, of Frank Holley Winfrey born abt 1795, prob near Richmond, Va. married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Graves, abt 1820 Cumberland Co. Ky. & died abt. 1855, Adair Co. Ky. He had bros. Israel, William & prob. others & sis. Betsy Ross. Desire Bible records of this Winfrey family with exact dates.

(a) GRAVES.—Wanted parentage & ancestry of each, & maiden name of wife of Thomas Graves who was born Oct. 1763, Louisa Co. Va., went to Lexington, Ky. 1783, to Creelsborough, Ky. abt 1801, Rev. soldier. His dau. Catherine married Frank Holley Winfrey.

(b) BLEDSOE.—Wanted dates of birth, marriage & death of Judith Ball Jameson Bledsoe, dau of Thomas & Judith Ball Hackley Jameson of Culpeper Co. Va. & Mt. Sterling, Ky. & wife of Elijah Bledsoe who was born 17 Nov. 1771 Culpeper, Va., son of Ensign & later Rev. Joseph Bledsoe & his wife Elizabeth Miller of Cumberland Co. Ky.—*Mrs. Adelaide Bledsoe Cormack, 809 N. Alpine Drive, Beverly Hills, California.*

15692. McCLENACHAN - McCLANAHAN - McLANAHAN - McCLENAGHAN. Wanted parentage & all information possible of Jane McClenachan born prob in Penna 29 Feb. 1784 mar abt 1808/09 James T. McClanahan born June 1775. They moved to Ohio Country prob. near Marietta, later they moved to Logan Co. O. abt. 1821. 1830 census gives them in Madison Co. Ind. their son Elijah was born there 17 March 1825 James T. or F. McClanahan died 28 Nov. 1838 & Jane his widow died 17 Aug. 1851 at the home of her daughter Mrs. Anna Dorothy McC. Noland, Madison Co. Ind. Jane had bro

Robert & an uncle Samuel B. McClenachan living Jennerville, Chester Co. Pa. as late as Aug. 1847. He was in his 72nd year in 1846. She also had an uncle Armstrong who died abt 1844 aged 83 yrs. in York Co. Pa. Samuel B. McClenachan had bro Elijah who died near Cadiz, O. leaving a family there, before 1847. Children of James & Jane McClanahan, prob all born, but last two, in Ohio; John A. born 6 Feb. 1810, mar. no issue; Eliza F. b 16 Mch 1812 mar. Solomon Shroyer, lived in Postville, Iowa; Sarah I. b 9 Apr. 1814 mar 1st — Makepeace, & 2nd Walter Ketchum, Daleville, Ind.; Margaret F. b 23 Oct. 1816, mar. Wm. Makepeace; Nancy b. 27 June 1819 mar. Daniel Stover, U. B. Minister; Anna Dorothy Nesbit b. 16 Nov. 1821 mar 6 Mch 1845 Wm. W. Noland lived in Ind. & Calif.; Elijah b. 17 March 1825 mar. Mary Suman & lived nr Yorktown, Ind. was in Mexican War. & d abt 1864; Marietta b. 5 Apr. 1827 mar Dr. Wm. Suman & lived in Anderson, Ind.

(a) NOLAND.—Wanted all possible infor. concerning parentage, family, ances. & Rev. data concerning Daniel Noland b 1766 in Maryland died 1829 Madison Co. Ind. buried in old Chesterfield Cemetery there. Son Stephen was born 1801 in N. Car.; son Brasselton was born 10 Aug. 1806 in Ky. Lived near Centerville, Wayne Co. Ind. abt 1808/09; abt 1822 removed to Union Twp. Madison Co. Ind. & 1830 "with his four sons-in-law: John Martin, Wm. Woods, Jason Hutson & Joseph Carpenter of N. Car." Wm. Wilson Noland, oldest son of Brasselton & Nancy Russell Noland mar 6 Mch 1845, in Chesterfield, Madison Co. Ind. Anna Dorothy Nesbit McClanahan. Brasselton Noland mar. 1824 in Union Twp. Madison Co. Ind. Nancy, dau. of Henry Russell, the first wedding in that twp. Wanted also parentage & ancestry of Nancy Russell born 1801 in N. Car. Her bro Henry born 1792 mar. 1816 Rebecca, dau. of John & Catherine Garner of N. Car. Her bro Prior born 179- mar. Anna Hays in Wayne Co. Ind. Her bro Zadock married Margaret Hays, sister of Anna.

Bible Records

Smith-Cushman Family

Bath, N. Y.

Solomon Smith and Eusebath Cushman married May 10, 1803.

Solomon Smith died Sept. 4, 1858, aged 84 years.

Euseba Smith died Oct. 12, 1870, aged 86 years, wife of Solomon Smith.

Children

Euseba Smith born Oct. 9, 1804.

Ezra W. Smith born June 29, 1806.

Mary Smith born May 14, 1808.

Anna E. Smith born April 30, 1810.

Ruth Smith born May 21, 1813.

Elisha P. Smith born Dec. 26, 1814.

Solomon C. Smith born Sept. 14, 1816.

Matilda A. Smith born Aug. 15, 1818.

Hiram Smith born Aug. 31, 1820.

Paul C. Smith born Nov. 26, 1822.

Bath, N. H., May 28, 1836.

William P. Carbee and Euseba Smith married Feb. 1, 1827.

Children

Ezra W. Carbee born Nov. 24, 1827.

Euseba Carbee born April 25, 1829.

Solomon Carbee born June 14, 1833.

Olive Ann Carbee born Dec. 1, 1834.

Eliza Ann Carbee born Oct. 15, 1835.

Horace Carbee, born Nov. —, 1837.

Ezra W. Smith married Julian Chamberlain Dec. 4, 1828.

Children

Sally C. Smith born Aug. 8, 1829.

Abigail C. Smith born July 24, 1830.

Jenette Smith born March 4, 1833.

Ezra W. Smith born June 4, 1836.

Ruth A. Smith born May 2, 1839.

Louise O. Smith born Sept. 14, 1841.

Henry C. Smith born Sept. 13, 1844.

Julia H. Smith born June 12, 1847.

Ezra W. Smith died May 10, 1875, aged 69 years.

John J. Robinson and Ruth Smith married March 12, 1835.

Children

Elvira Ruth Robinson born Feb. 22, 1836.

Eloise Jane Robinson born Dec. 4, 1837.

Euseba Esther Robinson born Nov. 15, 1839.

Elisha Smith and Phebe Spaulding married Oct. 3, 1836.

Daniel Holt and Mary Smith married Dec. 14, 1837.

Solomon Clark Smith died June 4, 1838 aged 21 years.

Mary Smith, wife of Daniel Holt died Dec. 15, 1850, aged 42½ years.

Louise O. Smith married Charles E. Williams who was born March 18, 1834.

Child

Alice M. Williams born Aug. 24, 1867.

Family Records Now in Possession of Miss Jerusha Parker, Sugar Hill, N. H.

Calvin Parker, son of Amos and Hannah Parker was born February 27th, 1801.

Fanny D. Parker, daughter of John and Nancy Wallace, was born Sept. 28, 1807.

Milo P. Person born February 21, 1832.

John C. Parker born October 7th, 1834.

Alonzo D. Parker born May 10th, 1838.

Fanny M. Parker born March 10th, 1846.

Calvin Parker and Fanny D. Wallace married March 16, 1825.

John C. Parker and Lucy Ann Whipple March 11, 1855.

Milo P. Persons and Sarah Whipple Oct. 19, 1854.

Alonzo D. Parker and Persis Silsby. . . .

Frank A. Perkins and Fanny M. Parker December 18th, 1866.

Milo P. Persons died July 2, 1872.

Calvin Parker died August 14, 1884.

Fannie D. Parker died February 16, 1890.

Lucy A. Parker died Sept. 9, 1875.

Luella Parker died September 4, 1882.

John C. Parker died July 14, 1907.

Bible Records of the Obed Bolles Family Sugar Hill, Lisbon, New Hampshire

Obed Bolles. Married 1st Selah Goss April 15, 1798. He died Aug. 1, 1856.

Children

Lyndia Bolles born Feb. 8, 1799, married Ira Quimby. She is buried at Sugar Hill.

Ira Bolles born Jan. 10, 1801, married Abigail Page. He is buried at Whitefield, New Hampshire.

Obed Bolles, born Mar. 10, 1804, married 1st Sally Gage, 2nd, Louise Hodge, 3rd Widow Elsa — from Wentworth, N. H. He is buried at Sugar Hill.

Elizabeth (called Liza) born April 16, 1806, married Elijah Dodge.

Hiram Bolles, born Aug. 9, 1808, went west to live, married there Biddy —. He married 2nd Harriet Holbrook.

Children

Jonathan Holbrook Bolles, born Sept. 4, 1818, died when 9 years old.

David Warren Bolles, born Aug. 31, 1820, married Mary J. Dexter.

Benson Bolles born Nov. 28, 1822, married Sabriah Brown. He is buried at Sugar Hill.

Loren Everett Bolles born Jan. 16, 1826, married Almeda Newton Knapp.

Jonathan Holbrook Bolles born March 25, 1829, married Elizabeth Lucy Aldrich.

Death of the children of Obed Bolles Senior.
Loren E. died April 20, 1896, aged 70 yrs. 3 mo.,
4 da., buried at Sugar Hill.

Jonathan H., died Sept. 4, 1909, buried in Grove
Hill Cemetery, Lisbon, New Hampshire.

Lyndia Quimby died March 19, 1882, buried at
Sugar Hill.

David W. died Dec. 6, 1876, aged 56 yr. 3 mo.
and 6 da., buried at Sugar Hill.

Mary J. wife of David W., born July 12, 1824,
died May 15, 1904, buried at Sugar Hill.

Children of David and Mary Bolles:

Harriett H. born March 6, 1844, died April 10,
1922. Married Charles Colby. Both are buried at
Whitefield, N. H.

Emily, born July 16, 1846; died March 18, 1869,
unmarried.

Luella born Sept. 9, 1848, died Feb. 7, 1849,
aged 5 months.

These two buried at Sugar Hill.

Medora, born Sept. 2, 1851, Married Gilbert
Dana Aldrich. (Living.)

Arthur Ellwood, born Aug. 28, 1861, Not mar-
ried.

The Widow Abigail Holbrook died Nov. 1, 1822.

Chloe Holbrook died April 22, 1824.

Joanna Whitcomb died March 14, 1811.

Jonathan Holbrook died March 29, 1838.

Children of Harriett H. (Bolles) and Charles
Colby:

Walter N., born July 25, 1868.

Leon A. born Dec. 18, 1870.

Bible Records in the Bowles-Wells Family Sugar Hill, Lisbon, New Hampshire

Jonathan Bowles born May 8th, 1779.

Phebe Bowles, born June 12, 1776. (She was
daughter of Reuben Parker, Revolutionary Sol-
dier.)

Their children:

Benjamin Bowles born Oct. 15, 1797.

Polly Bolles born Aug. 30, 1799.

Leonard Bowles born Aug. 20, 1801.

Amasa Bowles born Dec. 27th, 1802.

Chandler Bowles born June 25, 1804.

Phebe Bowles born Jan. 17th, 1806.

Sarah Bowles born May 6th, 1807.

Simon Bowles born Feb. 3, 1809.

Abigail Bowles born Oct. 5, 1810.

John Bowles born Feb. 29, 1812.

Lovina Bowles born Aug. 3, 1814.

George P. Bowles born Jan. 27, 1816.

Esther Bowles born Sept. 3, 1818.

Artemas Wells and Abigail Bowles were joined
in marriage on Thursday the 24th day of Novem-
ber, 1831, both of Lisbon, N. H., by Rev. Joshua
Quimby.

Artemas Wells, born January 22, 1807.

Abigail Wells born Oct. 5, 1810.

Phebe Wells born Aug. 17, 1832.

Benj. F. Wells born Thursday Jan. 19, 1834.

Arthur C. Wells born July 26, 1936, Tuesday.

Climena Wells born Dec. 4, 1841, on Monday.

Artemas C. Wells born March 20, 1843, on Mon-
day.

George W. Wells born Dec. 18, 1845.

Alma Estella Wells born Aug. 18, 1848, on
Friday.

Flora E. Wells born January 22, 1852.

Climena Wells died March 8, 1842 on Tuesday.

Mother died 22nd July 1864.

Father died Feb. 2, 1879.

Records copied by (Mrs. Jos. S.) Anna Alden
Rice Bordwell of 3987 Crescent Ave., Riverside
Calif., from Bible pub. by C. Ewer, T. Bedlington
& J. H. — (rest of name torn off), Boston—
1828. This Bible belonged to Alden Rice of
Hallowell, Me., grandfather of Anna Rice Bord-
well; the Bible now in her possession in River-
side, Calif.

Marriages

John Rice (born June 1760, Bristol, Eng.)
married about the year 1789-90 to Mehitable
Packard (born Sept. 6, 1768), daughter of Joshua
Packard of Readfield, Me.

Julia Ann Rice (dau. of John & Mehitable Rice)
married 1827 Joshua Emberley Gage (bro. of
Susan Gage).

Julia Ann Rice Gage married 2nd Mar. 23, 1841
to Daniel D. Lakeman of Hallowell, Me., aged 40.
Caroline Gage married Wm. (?) Soper.

Betsy Rice (dau. of John Mehitable Rice) mar-
ried F. A. Butman.

Mary Rice (dau. of John & Mehitable Rice)
married Andrew T. Gatchell.

Reuel Rice (son of John & Mehitable Rice)
married Eliza Davis Nov. 23, 1819.

Rufus Rice (son of John & Mehitable Rice)
married 1st Thankful Dolph 1819, married 2nd
Betsey Hutchinson 1821.

John Rice (son of John & Mehitable Rice)
married 1816(?) Lucy Robinson daughter of John
& Betsey Robinson of Coinville(?), Me.

Alden Rice (son of John & Mehitable Rice)
married Nov. 6, 1834, Susan Emberley Gage
(dau. of Thos. Emberley Gage).

Sarah E. Rice (dau. of Alden & Susan Rice)
married 1867-8 Charles J. Higgins.

Charles Thomas Rice (son of Alden & Susan)
married in Indianapolis, Ind., June 11, 1877.

Emma J. Noland (dau. of Wm. Wilson Noland
& wife Anna Dorothy McClenehan Noland.)

Anna Alden Rice (dau. of Chas. T. & Emma
Rice) married in Riverside, Calif., Sept. 20, 1903.

Joseph Shipp Bordwell (son of Herbert Wilson
Bordwell & wife Minnie Shipp Bordwell).

Alden Shipp Bordwell (son of J. S. & Anna
R. B.) married in Riverside, Calif., June 10, 1931.

Eva Cordelia Reed (dau. of Merle Henderson &
Goldie Lowrey Reed of Arkansas & Calif.)

Henry Gage Higgins (son of C. J. & Sarah Rice H.) married Nov. 25, 1896 Alice M. Read.
Chas. H. Higgins m 1893 (?) Mable Danforth.
Dwight L. Higgins m 1907.

Births

Children of John & Mehitable (Packard) Rice: John Rice, Nov. 8, 1791; Reuel Rice, Sept. 1, 1793; Betsy Rice, June 17, 1796; Rufus Rice, Feb. 19, 1799; Alden Rice, July 18, 1804; Julia Ann, Jan. 16, 1807; Mary, Oct. 25, 1809.

Children of Joshua & Julia Ann Gage: Caroline Gage, 1828; Charles H. Gage.

Clarendon Butman son of F. A. & Mary Rice Butman born about 1835-8.

William Butman son of Clarendon Butman born about 1865(?).

Children of Andrew T. & Mary Rice Gatchell: Fred O. Gatchell, Apr. 25, 1847 (m. Mary E. Peaslee); Harvey R. Gatchell, Aug. 25, 1843 (m. Sarah Antonio Church, May 1, 1875).

Children of Harvey & Antonio Church Gatchell: Webster T. Gatchell, May 1, 1876; Augusta May Gatchell, Oct. 17, 1878; Raymond Harvey Gatchell, June 18, 1884.

Children of John & Lucy Robinson Rice: Mehitable, Jan. 7, 1817 (m. Sam'l Tibbets); John H. Oct. 7, 1821 (m. Margaret Andrews); Horace C., May 30, 1825 (m. Lydia D. Holden); Greenleaf W., Apr. 13, 1830 (m. Ellen Flitner).

Children of Alden & Susan Gage Rice: Sarah Elizabeth, Sept. 6, 1835 (died young); Charles Augustus, Aug. 11, 1840 (died young); Charles Thomas, Dec. 2, 1843; Sarah E., Dec. 6, 1845.

Children of Chas. J. & Sarah Rice Higgins: Henry Gage Higgins, Feb. 20, 1869; Chas. Hinckley Higgins, Nov. 18, 1871; Dwight Lamar Higgins, Dec. 24, 1876.

Children of Chas. T. & Emma Noland Rice: Anna Alden Rice, Mar. 7, 1878; Howard Gage Rice, June 16, 1886 (died as baby).

Child of Jos. S. & Anna Rice Bordwell, Alden Shipp Bordwell, June 13, 1905.

Child of Dr. Alden S. & Cordelia Reed Bordwell: Donna Lee Bordwell, Mar. 4, 1936.

Child of Dr. Alden S. & Cordelia Reed Bordwell: Donna Lee Bordwell, Mar. 4, 1936.

Children of Dwight L. & Bertha P. Higgins: Richard Higgins, 1909-10; Robert Higgins, 1913-14.

Deaths

John Rice, May 29, 1835, aged 75 yrs.

Mehitable Rice his wife, Feb. 14, 1839.

Julia Ann Rice Lakeman, wife of D. D. Lakeman, Apr. 26, 1843, aged 36.

Joshua Emberley Gage, first husband of Julia Ann Lakeman, Oct. 5, 1936, aged 34.

Charles H. Gage, son of Joshua & Julia Ann Gage, July 13, 1844, in N. Y. City, aged 14.

Caroline Soper, dau. of Joshua & Julia Ann Gage, Mar. 8, 1855, in Dixmont, Me., aged 27.

F. A. Butman, Feb. 12, 1861, aged 70.

Betsy Butman, his wife, Mar. 7, 1874, aged 70.

Clarendon Butman, son of F. A. & Betsy, in Riverside, Calif., 1887.

Will Butman, son of Clarendon, in Santa Monica, Calif., 1931.

Mary Rice Gatchell, Nov. 20, 1847, aged 38; Andrew T. Gatchell her husband, Apr. 14, 1889, aged 88, buried Farmingdale Cemetery, Me.

Rufus Rice, son of John & Mehitable Rice, June 8, 1848, aged 49.

Reuel Rice, son of John & Mehitable Rice, Aug. 24, 1876, aged 82.

Jacob Thomson Emberley Gage, son of Capt. Thos. Emberley Gage, d. in San Francisco, Calif., Apr. 4, 1850, aged 42, born May 29, 1807, in Hallowell, Me., brother of Susan Gage Rice.

Capt. Thomas Emberley Gage, Nov. 28, 1846, aged 82; Mercy E. Gage, wife of Capt. T. E. Gage, Dec. 11, 1846, aged 80, buried in old Mount Vernon grave yard, Augusta, Me.

Alden Rice, Dec. 31, 1881, aged 77, in West Farmingdale, Me. (Hallowell); Susan Emberley Gage Rice his wife, May 22, 1876, in West Farmingdale, aged 70.

Charles Thomas Rice, son of Alden & Susan Rice, Oct. 20, 1919, in Hollywood, Calif., buried in Riverside, Calif., in Evergreen Cemetery; Emma J. Noland Rice, his wife, July 26, 1915, in Loma Linda, Calif., buried Evergreen Cemetery.

Sarah E. Rice Higgins, dau. of Alden & Susan Rice, July 19, 1924, in Augusta, Me., buried Farmingdale; Charles J. Higgins, her husband, Jan. 15, 1928.

Births

Children of Reuel & Eliza Davis Rice: Reuel Albert, Aug. 12, 1820, m. Carolyn Torrey, died Winthrop, Me.; Eliza Jane, Dec. 5, 1821, m. Sanford Chick, Nov. 1843; Francis Emeline, Mar. 2, 1823, m. Wm. R. Soper of Plymouth, Me., Nov. 1844, died Dec. 1857; Frederick Butman, Mar. 26, 1826, m. Rebecca Sumner, d. Winter Harbor, Me., had Frederick & Ernest; Ann Margaret, 1827, m. 1849, Wm. S. McNelly; George B., June 26, 1824, d. 1825 at Hallowell, Me.; Emma, 1829, m. Simeon Patten of Hermon, Me., 1853; Augustus F., 1831, m. Charlotte Reel, d. Griswold, Ga.; Edgar, 1832, m. Mary F. McIntyre of Dixmont, Me., 1855, d. International Falls, Minn., 1916; Otis Packard, Mar. 1834, m. Sarah Emerson of Bath; Helen, 1836, m. Lloyd B. McIntyre of Dixmont, 1855; died Plymouth, Me., 1908; Delia, 1838, m. John M. Warren of Skowhegan, Me., m. 2nd — Beam & lived Portland, Me., 1831; Thos. D., 1840, m. Angeline Fletcher of Troy, had Elmer E. Rice.

Children of Otis Packard & Sarah Emerson Rice: Emerson Rice, of West Southport, Me., & Florida; George W. Rice, of West Southport, Me., Winfield Lawrence Rice, of Long Island, N. Y.

Children of Rufus & Betsy Hutchinson Rice: John Wesley, born Hallowell, 1823, had son Wm. H., born Oct. 9, 1845, who m. Oct. 11, 1870, Addie Brewer (both of Farmingdale, Me.), had Albertia B. who d. young, 1879, Percy R. born Apr. 18, 1877, m. Nov. 6, 1901, Elnora Frost & Frank R. & Reuel. Widow of Wm. H. (2nd wife) lives E. Winthrop, Me.

Bible records from the Stephen Noland Bible, pub. 1816, and in 1934, in the possession of Stephen Noland (1801-18—)'s gr. grand son A. Clement Smith, Anderson, Madison Co., Ind.

This copy submitted by (Mrs. J. S.) Anna Alden Rice Bordwell, Riverside, Calif., whose gr. grandfather was Brasselton (Brazelton) Noland (1806 in Ky.—1893 in Calif.), he, a younger brother of Stephen Noland who had the Bible.

Births

Nancy Noland, born July 14, 1764; Daniel Noland, born Apr. 1, 1766; Stephen Noland, born Mar. 8, 1771; Ledstone Noland, born Apr. 1, 1776.

Children of Daniel & Mary Noland: Elizabeth Noland, born Sept. 26, 1787; Nancy Noland, born Mar. 10, 1790; Eleanor Noland, born May 7, 1792; Lydia Noland, born Oct. 20, 1794; Seeny Noland, born Jan. 7, 1798; Stephen Noland, born July 4, 1801; Polly Noland, born Nov. 4, 1803; Brasselton Noland, born Aug. 10, 1806; Rebecca Noland, born Mar. 7, 1809.

Nancy Noland, born Nov. 17, 1801; Nancy Elizabeth Noland, b. March 1, 1841; Eliza Noland, born Jan. 20, 1847; Katherine Adama, born Oct. 22, 1817; Abraham Adams, born July 5, 1814.

Children of Stephen & Nancy Adams Noland: Daniel Noland, born Sept. 9, 1821; Catherine Noland, born Apr. 20, 1824; Sarah Noland, born July 15, 1826; Rebecca Noland, born Nov. 6, 1828; Abraham Noland, born Dec. 6, 1830; Brazelton Noland, born Mar. 8, 1833; John Noland, born Mar. 27, 1835; Jesse Noland, born July 21, 1837; Stephen Noland, born Dec. 5, 1838.

Lucinda Noland, born Sept. 8, 1846 (dau. of Daniel & mother of A. Clement Smith); Stephen Tucker, born Oct. 9, 1847; Abraham Adams, born Oct. 10, 1767; Katherine Adams, born, Aug. 21, 1769; Germina Adams, born Mar. 11, 1792; Elizabeth Sargent, born Aug. 11, 1785; John Adams, born June 10, 1788; Nancy Eleanor Adams, born Nov. 17, 1801; Sarah Adams, born, born Aug. 23, 1804; Jesse Adams, born Mar. 23, 1908.

Records of Wm. W. Noland & other family records in possession of Mrs. J. S. Bordwell.

Marriages

William Wilson Noland & Anna Dorothy McClenehan (dau. of James T. & Jane McClenehan), Mar. 6, 1845; Emma J. Noland & Chas. T. Rice, June 11, 1877; Clara Jennett & Jacob Van de Grift, Sept. 18, 1878; Thomas Elwood Noland & Nellie Condon, 1886.

Deaths

Mary Noland, wife of Daniel, Apr. 30, 1825, buried in Chesterfield Cemetery, Madison Co., Ind.; gravestone gives (1765-1825).

Daniel Noland, Jan. 14, 1829, buried beside wife, gravestone gives (1766-1829).

Lydia Martin, Feb. 15, 1828 (wife of John Martin).

Rebecca Young, Sept. 11, 1826.

Daniel Noland (son of Stephen & husband of Amanda Cyrena Dipboye & father of Lucinda Noland Smith), died Sept. 10, 1899, aged 78.

Joseph Smith (husband of Lucinda Noland and father of A. Clement Smith), died Mar. 27, 1909.

Abraham Adams, June 21, 1846.

Katherine Adams, Sept. 22, 1853.

John H. Williams, Sept. 7, 1847.

Sarah Tucker, Oct. 2, 1852.

Nancy E. Noland, July 20, 1877.

Stephen Noland, Jan. 31, 1895.

Alma M. Noland, Jan. 29, 1895.

Marriages

Stephen Noland & Nancy Adams, Sept. 14, 1820. Daniel Noland & Syrena Amanda Dipboye, Aug. 31, 1845 (gr. parents of A. Clement Smith).

David Tucker & Sarah Noland, Sept. 20, 1846. Lemuel Gustin & Catherine Noland, Apr. 4, 1847.

James W. Beam & Eliza E. Noland, Dec. 30, 1865.

W. N. H. Smith & Nancy E. Noland, Nov. 30, 1876.

J. Y. Smith & Elizabeth Noland, Jan. 1, 1874. Records from Wm. W. Noland & other family records in possession of (Mrs. J. S.) Anna Alden Rice Bordwell.

Births

William Wilson Noland (oldest child of Brazelton & Nancy Russell Noland) born June 25, 1825; Jackson Russell Noland (2nd child of Brazelton & Nancy Noland), born Sept. 9, 1828; Stephen Noland (3rd child of Brazelton & Nancy, born about 1831; Henry D. Noland (4th child of Brazelton & Nancy) born Abt. 1838; d. Feb. 15, 1915, aged 76 yrs. 11 mo. 27 d.

Children of Wm. W. & Anna McClenehan Noland: William M., b. May 9, 1846, d. Feb. 15, 1851; James B., b. Aug. 11, 1858, d. 1866, unmarried; Nancy J., b. July 25, 1850, d. Aug. 25, 1851; Mary E. M., b. Aug. 31, 1852, d. Jan., 1853; Emma Josephine, b. Dec. 5, 1853, m. Chas. T. Rice; Clara Jennett, b. Aug. 21, 1856, m. Jacob Van de G.; Thomas Elwood, b. Aug. 24, 1861, m. Nellie Condon.

Records of Wm. W. Noland and other family records in possession of Mrs. J. S. Bordwell.

Marriages

Jackson Russell Noland & Harriet Thomas, 1853; J. R. d. May 8, 1896; Harriet Thomas Noland d. Dec. 18, 1898.

Henry D. Noland & Elizabeth Makepeace, abt. 1859; H. D. died Feb. 15, 1915; Elizabeth d. abt. 1867-8.

Henry D. Noland, m. 2nd 1869-70, Lucy Sebrell, she d. Oct. 10, 1922.

Adelia Noland (dau. of H. D. & Lucy) & Storey H. Goodykoontz; she d. Dec. 2, 1931; he d. May 5, 1930, married 1889.

Dan V. Noland & Helen Arbuckle, 1903; had 3 daus.: Muriel, Ruth & Virginia.

Thos. Elwood Noland & Nellie Condon, 1886, she d. 1907; he d. Sept. 1912; left son James Blaisdel Noland, b. May, 1905.

Clara Jennett Noland & Jacob Van de Grift, Sept. 18, 1878 in Indianapolis, Ind.

Nell Frances Van de Grift & Herman Karstens of Nebraska City, Neb., Mar. 14, 1912.

Josephine Van de Grift & Alvin John Nielsen, Apr. 10, 1920, in Riverside.

Emma Josephine Noland & Charles Thomas Rice in Indianapolis, Ind., June 11, 1877.

Anna Alden Rice & Joseph S. Bordwell, son of Herbert Wilson & Minnie Ship Bordwell of Michigan & Calif., Sept. 20, 1903.

Dr. Alden Shipp Bordwell & Eva Cordelia Reed (dau. of Merle Henderson & Goldie (Lowrey) Reed), m. in Riverside, Calif., June 10, 1931.

Births

Mattie Noland (dau. of J. R. & Harriet Noland), Aug. 8, 1861; m. Geo. R. B. Gittoe—no issue.

Russell Cary Noland (son of H. D. & Elizabeth), 1861; d. May 28, 1885, aged 24, unmarried.

Stephen A. Noland (son of H. D. & Elizabeth), born 1863; m. Mrs. Mabel Vanderbogart Polk & had son, Russell Noland, b. 1903.

Adelia Noland (dau. of H. D. & Lucy Sebrell), b. 1871.

Daniel V. Noland (son of H. J. and Lucy Sebrell), b. 1875.

George K. Noland (son of H. D. & Lucy Sebrell), b. 1877.

Children of S. H. & Adelia Goodykoontz: Margaret, b. 1892; d. 1904; Beaver, b. 1894; Jack, b. 1896, d. as baby; Kenneth, Clyde (twins), 1898; Emma Ruth, b. 1901; Etta Marie b. 1902; Aschia, b. 1906; Mary, b. 1908.

Nell Frances Van de Grift, b. June 18, 1884, in Riverside, Calif.; m. Herman Karstens of Nebraska.

Josephine Van de Grift, b. June 9, 1896; m. Alvin John Nielsen of Selma, Calif.

Nicholas V. Karstens, June 26, 1913 in Neb.

Katharine Karstens, June 9, 1917, in Neb.

Jeannette Nielsen, July 14, 1921, Riverside.

Nancy Ann Nielsen, March 2, 1929, Riverside.

Anna Alden Rice (dau. of C. T. & Emma Rice), in Indianapolis, Ind., March 7, 1878.

Alden Shipp Bordwell (son of J. S. & Anna Bordwell), b. in Riverside, Calif., June 13, 1905.

Donna Lee Bordwell (dau. of Dr. A. S. & Cordelia Bordwell), born March 4, 1936, Riverside, Calif.

Deaths

Brasselton Noland, Jan. 9, 1883, in Riverside; Nancy Noland (his wife), Dec. 14, 1884, Riverside.

Jackson R. Noland, May 8, 1896; Harriet T. Noland (his wife), Dec. 18, 1898.

Wm. W. Noland, Sept. 13, 1895, in Riverside; Anna D. McC. Noland (his wife), May 16, 1896, Riverside.

Thos. E. Noland, Sept. 21, 1912, in San Bernardino; Nellie C. Noland (his wife), Jan., 1907, in Riverside.

Chas. T. Noland (their son), Sept. 21, 1911, Riverside.

June Noland Myers (their daughter), 1925 in Tracy, Calif.

Malinda Carpenter (dau. Joseph & Nancy (Noland) Carpenter), May 30, 1915, aged 82, in Riverside.

Henry D. Noland, Feb. 12, 1915, in Riverside; Lucy Emelit Sebrell Noland (his wife), Oct. 10, 1922.

Russell Cary Noland, May 28, 1885.

Stephen A. Noland, July 20, 1913.

Storrey H. Goodykoontz, May 5, 1930.

Adelia Noland Goodykoontz, Dec. 2, 1931.

Emma Noland Rice, July 26, 1915; Chas. T. Rice (her husband), Oct. 20, 1919.

Clara Noland Van de Grift, Jan. 21, 1923; Jacob Van de Grift (her husband), Feb. 14, 1923.

All these buried in Evergreen Cemetery in Riverside, Calif.

Family Bible Records of Stephen Martin and Enos Temple Lisbon, New Hampshire

Stephen Martin, born Nov. 26, 1788. Sally (Crown)* Martin, born Nov. 23, 1791, married Aug. 3, 1809.

Samuel C. Martin, born May 9, 1810, married June —, 1840.

Hannah Martin, born May 28, 1812, married Aug. 16, 1835 (Zalmon Bailey).

Judith C. Martin, born Aug. 11, 1814, married June 14, 1832 (Elijah Presby).

John Martin, born July 14, 1817, married March 20, 1842 (Julia Smith).

Mehitable Martin, born July 3, 1819, married Jan. 1, 1851 (Larkin H. Clough).

Abigail Martin, born July 3, 1821, married — (Amos Wheeler).

Betsey C. Martin, born Sept. 16, 1823.

Harriet W. Martin, born Oct. 3, 1825, married (James C. Baston.)

Laura A. Martin, born Aug. 3, 1829, married (John C. Weymouth).

William B. Martin, born May 19, 1832.

Stephen Martin, married June 1, 1848 (Anna Temple), second wife.

Sally Martin, died Jan. 4, 1844 (first wife).

Betsey C. Martin, died Jan. 6, 1831.

Samuel C. Martin, died April 6, 1859.

William Martin, died July 22, 1864.

Stephen Martin, died May 16, 1866.

Anna Temple Martin, died Dec. 30, 1881.

Enos Temple (Revolutionary Soldier), born Feb. 10, 1764.

Anna Temple (Daughter of John Burt),* born June 11, 1766. Married 1784.

Amarilla Temple, born Jan. 16, 1786.

Randolphus Temple, born April 10, 1788, married Dec., 1814 (Dianthe Caswell).

Enos Temple, Jr.

Sylvanus Temple, born Jan. 1, 1794, married Dec. 1820 (1st wife, Hannah Clark; 2nd wife, Polly Noyes).

Anna Temple, born June 4, 1799, married June 1, 1848 (Stephen Martin).

* Names in parenthesis were added to the Bible Records from reliable sources.

Mary D. Temple, born March 8, 1801.
 Hannah D. Temple, born March 28, 1804, married Feb. 9, 1830 (Amos Woolson).
 Enos Temple, 3rd, born Aug. 1807.
 Enos Temple, died March 4, 1846.
 Anna Temple, died March 19, 1815.
 Amarilla Temple, died Sept. 10, 1821.
 Randolphus Temple, died April 21, 1815.
 Enos Temple, Jr.
 Mary Temple, died May 31, 1815.
 Enos Temple, 3rd, died May 10, 1812.
 Sylvanus Temple, died March 8, 1872.
 Stephen Martin, died May 16, 1866.
 Dianthe Temple, died Feb. 11, 1864, aged 75 years.
 Dolphus Temple, Jr., died Sept. 21, 1838, born Oct. 25, 1815.

Inscriptions from Gravestones in the Salmon Hole Cemetery, Lisbon, New Hampshire.

Enos Temple, died March 4, 1846, aged 82 years. "The Lord loveth them that are his."
 Anna Temple, wife of Stephen Martin, died Dec. 30, 1881, aged 82 yrs. 6 mo. 26 da.
 In Memory of Mrs. Anna Temple who died March 19, 1815, in the 49th year of her age.
 Mrs. Sally, wife of Stephen Martin, died Jan. 4, 1844, aged 53 years.
 In Memory of Mr. Dolphus Temple who died April 23, 1815, in the 28th year of his age.
 In Memory of Mary Temple who died May 31, 1815, in the 15th year of her age, Daughter of Enos and Anna Temple.
 In Memory of Miss Ammarilla Temple, died Sept. 11, 1821, aged 35 years.
 In Memory of Adolphus Temple who died Sept. 21, 1838, aged 22 years, and 11 mo.

In Grove Hill Cemetery, Lisbon, N. H.

Amos Woolson, July 4, 1803, May 5, 1888;
 His Wife, Hannah D. Woolson, March 28, 1804, April 6, 1891.

Family Records of

Lieut. James Goold of Hanover, N. H. Revolutionary Soldier

By Courtesy of his Great Granddaughter, Mrs. Isabelle Goold Suttie, Lisbon, N. H.
 Lieut. James Goold was born at Groton, Mass., Feb. 22, 1743.
 Mary Lovejoy, my wife, was born at Hollis, N. H., Sept. 27, 1747.

Children

James Goold, Jr., born at Hollis, N. H., Dec. 18, 1765.
 Phineas Goold, born at Hollis, N. H., July 18, 1767.
 Ralph Waite Goold, born at Hollis, N. H., June 19, 1769.
 Mary Goold, born at Cockermouth, N. H., Sept. 15, 1771.
 Theodore Goold, born at Cockermouth, Nov. 30, 1773, died Jan. 5th, 1774.
 Sally Goold, born at Cockermouth, N. H., Feb. 24, 1775.

A son born July 17, 1777, lived two hours.
 Ester Goold, born at Cockermouth, Jan. 27, 1779.
 Luke Goold, born at Hanover, N. H., Aug. 15, 1780.
 Theodore Goold, 2nd, born at Hanover, July 28, 1782.
 William Goold, born at Hanover, Sept. 3, 1784.
 Anna Goold, born at Hanover, April 28, 1786.
 Bessy Goold, born at Hanover, April 29, 1788.
 George W. Goold, born at Hanover, June 15, 1792.

My Honored Father was killed by the savages at Lake George July 22, 1758, in the 43rd year of his age.

My Mother departed life Jan. 28, 1787, in her 74th year.

(This was Nemehiah Gould and his wife Esther Bowers. See Vol. 3 History of Littleton, N. H., page 230.)

Lieut. James Goold died at Hanover, N. H., Oct. 11, 1822, aged 80 years.

Mary Goold, wife of James Goold died at Hanover, N. H., March 15, 1833, aged 86 years.

A Record of the Family of Phineas Goold
 Phineas Goold, born at Hollis, N. H., July 18, 1767, died May 10, 1851, aged 84 years at East Haverhill, N. H.

Betsey Smith, his wife, born at Hanover, N. H., Oct. 14, 1773. Married January 13, 1789, died in child birth Jan. 30, 1814, in her 42nd year.

Their Children

Lucy Goold, born Hanover, April 8, 1790, died Feb. 17, 1810.

John Goold, born at Hanover, March 20, 1794.
 Betsey Goold, born at Lyman, N. H., July 16, 1796.

Amelia Goold, born at Hanover, N. H., July 28, 1798.

Phineas Goold, Jr., born at Hanover, N. H., April 10, 1800; died May 11, 1801.

Louisa Goold, born at Lyman, N. H., April 4, 1802.

Mary Goold, born at Lyman, Sept. 19, 1803.
 — Goold, born at Lyman, N. H., July 12, 1805.

Sarah Goold, born at Hanover, Jan. 7, 1807.
 A son born at Hanover, Nov. 25, 1809, died next day.

A son born at Hanover, Nov. 29, 1811, died same day.

Allen Kimball Goold born two hours before his mother's death at Hanover June 30, 1814.

Married 2nd wife, Mrs. Mary Bradish, at Haverhill, N. H., May 25, 1818.

Children

A son still born May 26, 1819.
 Simon Stafford Goold, born at Haverhill, N. H., April 13, 1821; died Dec. 30, 1852, aged 31 years.

A daughter still born July 14, 1823.

Mary Goold, 2nd wife, died at East Haverhill, N. H., July 4, 1862.

Ralph Waite Goold, died Hanover, N. H., Oct. 20, 1825, aged 56 years.

Anna Goold his wife, died at Bradford, Vt., Dec. 28, 1842, aged 78 years.

The Child Family of Bath, New Hampshire

John Child, born at Thomson, Conn., Sept. 4th, A. D., 1766, Martha Hutchins, born Haverhill, Mass., January 9, A. D., 1773, were married at Bath, Nov. 15, A. D., 1792

Their Children

Mehitabel Child was born Jan. 20, 1794, died Sept. 14, 1795.

Abigail Child was born April 22nd, A. D. 1798.

Hannah Child born January 25, 1800.

Martha Child born January 11, 1802.

Louvia Child born February 21, 1804.

John May Child born January 23, 1806.

Ezra Child born June 26th, 1808.

Penuel Dwight Child born July 9, 1810.

Jon. Child joined to Church July 1811

Rosanna Child born April 30th, 1812.

Susan Lee Child born November 23, 1814.

Bradley G. Child born Sept. 24, 1818.

Dwight P. and Nancy M. (—) Child married May 16th, 1833.

William Child born Feb. 4th, 1834.

Elisha Child born May 5th, died June 9th, 1835.

Henry H. L. Child born July 22, 1836.

Parker M. Child born June 10th, 1838.

Harriet Child born Feb. 8th, 1840, died Aug. 17, 1846.

Sylvia Child born Sept. 18, 1841.

John D. Child born Dec. 30, 1842.

Henrietta Child born Oct. 3rd, 1844.

Adaline H. Child born Dec. 27, 1847.

Albert Child born Jan. 18, 18—.

Jane Child born Oct. 4, 1852.

Juliett Child born Nov. 1st, 1857.

Elkanah Hoskins, Taunton, Mass.**Revolutionary Soldier**

Elkanah Hoskins (Revolutionary Soldier) was born Sept. 11th, 1741.

Mindwell Barney was born Oct. 21st, 1746.

Elkanah Hoskins was born Aug. 14th, 1766.
Died Sept. 26, 1766.

Elkanah Hoskins was born Oct. 21st, 1767.

Barney Hoskins was born Sept. 4, 1769.

Mindwell Hoskins was born Aug. 13, 1771.

Olive Hoskins was born Nov. 25, 1773.

Sibbil Hoskins was born Nov. 5, 1776.

David Hoskins was born Aug. 30, 1778.

Sally Hoskins was born March 21, 1780.

Luther Hoskins was born March 23, 1782.

Lyman Hoskins was born March 2, 1784.

Anna Hoskins was born March 21, 1786.

Nehemiah Hoskins was born March 12, 1789.

Salmon Hoskins was born Aug. 14, 1790.

David Hoskins died July 26, 1859.

Mindwell Hoskins Bartlett died Oct. 20, 1870.

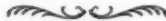
Lyman Hoskins died July 13, 1872.

Anna Hoskins Parker died Oct. 20, 1875.

Luther Hoskins died Oct. 31, 1879.

Salmon Hoskins died Dec. 23, 1881.

The Hoskins Family came to Littleton, N. H., May 22, 1798.



Revolutionary War Pensions

THE Revolutionary War pension applications of the soldier and his widow contain such valuable information that a special searcher has for several years been employed in the Registrar General's Department to make extracts from the Pension Records as an aid in the verification of application papers. These records are subsequently typed, bound and placed in the D. A. R. Library. Realizing that this information should be made available to our members, we now publish some of these extracts.

LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER,
Registrar General.

CHAPMAN, ELIJAH, aged 65 years. Residence at date of application—Tolland, Tolland Co., Conn. (S 37,848; Certificate 4251; Bounty Land Warrant 375-300; Application dated May 9, 1818; Service—Connecticut, issued November 7, —, Act of March 18, 1818, at \$20 per month from May 9, 1818.)

Elijah Chapman entered the service in 1775, served about 8 months as a sergeant at Roxbury, near Boston, Mass. (No officers stated.)

June 10, 1776, he was commissioned 2nd lieutenant in Capt. Abner Prior's Company, Col. Andrew Ward's Connecticut Regiment. The commission of Elijah Chapman, Jr. as 2nd lieutenant was signed by John Hancock and dated June 10, 1776.

He was commissioned 1st lieutenant in Capt. Josiah Child's Company, Col. Philip Burr Bradley's Connecticut Regiment. The commission of Elijah Chapman, Jr. as 1st lieutenant in Col. Philip Burr Bradley's Regiment was signed by John Hancock, dated at Hartford, Conn., Jan. 1, 1777.

He was commissioned captain Sept. 18, 1781, to rank as such from July 20, 1780, 2nd Connecticut Regiment. Served in Col. Heman Swift's Regiment until the close of the war.

The commission of Elijah Chapman, Jr. as captain in the 2nd Connecticut Regiment to rank as such from July 20, 1780, was signed by Thomas Kean, dated Phila., Pa., Sept. 18, 1781.

He was in the battles of Trenton, Germantown, Monmouth, Jamestown; was at the Siege of Yorktown and capture of Corn-

wallis, and there assisted in taking a redoubt. He was also engaged in many skirmishes.

July 3, 1820, Elijah Chapman, aged 67 years, states that his family living with him consists of his wife (no name), aged 60 years, his twin sons Rewben and Elijah, Jr., aged 30 years, and a "hired girl, Abigail Stebbins"; also refers to his daughter, Polly, who died in April, 1820.

In 1818, reference was made to the following persons (no relationship stated): Aaron Chapman, Ashbel Chapman, Eliakin Chapman and the heirs of Solomon Chapman. The declarant was for many years sheriff of Tolland County, Conn.

Elijah Chapman died Dec. 17, 1825. There are no further family data.

CHINN (CHIN), PERRY, born 1763. Residence at date of application—Surry Co., N. C. (W 6650; Certificate 12,745; Application dated February 12, 1833; Service—Virginia, issued May 20, 1833, Act of June 7, 1832, at \$20 per annum from March 4, 1831.)

Perry Chinn was born in Stafford County, Va., in 1763, lived in King George County, Va., during the Revolutionary War. Since then he has lived in Stafford County, Va., and Surry County, N. C.

He volunteered in 1780 and served 6 months as a private in Capt. Michael Wallace's Company, Colonel Skinner's Virginia Regiment.

Perry Chinn died March 7, 1847, in Surry County, N. C.

CHINN, ELIZABETH, widow of Perry, aged 75 years. Residence at date of application—Yadkin Co., N. C. (W. 6650; Certificate 2516; Application dated August 20, 1853; Service—Virginia, issued October 18, 1853, Act of February 3, 1853, at \$20 per annum from February 3, 1853.)

Elizabeth Chinn declares that she is the widow of Perry Chinn, who was a Revolutionary soldier and U. S. pensioner under the Act of Congress passed June 7, 1832.

She was married to Perry Chinn in Surry County, N. C., Dec. 30, 1825, by Thomas Williams, J. P. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Carr.

There are no further family data.

CHOICE, MARY, widow of William, aged 81 years. Residence at date of application—Greenville District, S. C. (File No. 3656; Certificate No. 1000; Application dated September 13, 1848; Service—Virginia, issued March 3, 1853, Act of July 29, 1848, at \$43.33 per annum from March 4, 1848, ending October 6, 1848.)

Mary Choice declares that she is the widow of William Choice, who was a lieutenant during the Revolutionary War and a U. S. pensioner under the Act of Congress approved June 7, 1832.

She was married to William Choice, May 11, 1786, in Laurens District, S. C. Her name before said marriage was Mary McDonald.

Their children: Tully, born Dec. 18, 1787; Ann, born July 30, 1790; Mary, born July 7, 1792—died Aug. 12, 1792; John, born Oct. 11, 1792; William, born Oct. 24, 1796; Cyrus, born Oct. 18, 1799; Aralinta, born July 20, 1802; Sophia, born Oct. 29, 1805; Josiah, born March 28, 1808; Jefferson, born April 29, 1811.

Mary Choice died Oct. 6, 1848, survived by the following children: William Choice, Josiah Choice, Tully Choice, all of Greenville District, S. C.; Jefferson Choice of Spartanburg District, S. C.; Cyrus Choice of Santa Fe, New Mexico; Nancy, wife of Samuel Cobb of Cherokee Co., Alabama; Arlinta, wife of Joseph Dial of Cherokee Co., Georgia.

Aug. 11, 1848, Jesse Kerby, Sr., of Warren Co., Ky., aged 91 years on Oct. 23 next, a Revolutionary soldier—Resided during

said war in Henry Co., Va., deponent married Sophia Choice, a sister of said William Choice.

Deponent served 1 tour in the Revolutionary War with William Choice, who was 2nd lieutenant, etc. William Choice's brother was a Revolutionary officer. Some 2 years after the Revolutionary War, and after deponent had married the sister of William Choice, they removed from Henry Co., Va., to Greenville Co., District of 96, S. C. Deponent lived there 11 years, then moved to Kentucky.

Aug. 11, 1848, Sophia Kerby, wife of Jesse Kerby, aged 88 years next Sept. 23, declares that she is a sister of William Choice, dec'd, late of Greenville Co., S. C. She was married in 1778 to Jesse Kerby.

DEVENY, AARON, born April 16, 1747. Residence at date of application—Rutherford Co., N. C. (S 8321; Certificate 30,518; Application dated October 29, 1834; Service—North Carolina, issued May 28, 1836, Act of June 7, 1832, at \$160 per annum from March 4, 1831.)

Aaron Deveny was born April 16, 1747, in York County, Pa. He moved in 1772 to Tryon County (which was later Rutherford County, N. C.).

He was elected and commissioned a lieutenant in 1775 and served in Capt. Robert Rankin's North Carolina Company, Col. William Graham, in 1775, 1776 and 1777, amounting in all to 6 months at various times in charge of the forts and in protecting the inhabitants against the enemy. He was frequently out against the Indians and Tories and in skirmishes with them.

In 1777 he was commissioned captain by Col. Andrew Hampton, was out against the Tories and in an engagement near Gilbert Town. In 1780, he went with his company under orders of Colonels McDowell and Hampton against the Tories near the head of Cane Creek; was captured by Ferguson's spies, held about 14 days and released on parole, but returned home and served 3 months in charge of the forts. He also stated that he served under Colonel Porter, but that particular part of the service is not designated.

Aaron Deveny died March 16, 1842, in Rutherford County, N. C.

He was married to Sarah —, date and place of marriage and maiden name nor death shown. She was born Oct. 26, 1748, (place not stated). They had the following children:

Robert Deveny, born April 14, 1773.

Margret (or Margaret) Deveny, born Oct. 29, 1774.

Ann (or Anne) Deveny, born June 26, 1776.

Aaron Deveny, born June 26, 1778.

Jane Deveny, born Nov. 19, 1780.

Rachel Deveny, born March 7, 1782.

Mary Deveny, born March 26, 1784.

Sarah Deveny, born Feb. 24, 1786.

Elizabath (or Elizabeth) Deveny, born Feb. 1, 1788.

Sarah Black Deveny, born Feb. 1, 1791.

Rosanah Greyson Deveny, born May 25, 1798.

Aaron Deveny, born July 5, 1800.

Nov. 25, 1854, the following children were living: Anne Deveny, Rachel Waters, Elizabeth Steuart (or Steward), Margaret McFarland, all of them of Rutherford Co., N. C. Also Jane Love and Sally Dunlop.

In 1840 James McFarland, son of Mary McFarland, and grandson of Aaron Deveny, was residing in Rutherford County, N. C. One A. D. McFarland was living in Sandy Plain, N. C., in 1850, and one Patrick McFarland was living in Rutherford Co., N. C., in 1854. (No relationship stated.)

There are no further family data on file.

FREEMAN, ISRAEL, aged 89 years next April, 1833. Residence at date of application—Richfield, Otsego Co., N. Y. (R' 3776; Pension Rejected; Application dated October 19, 1832; Service—New Jersey.)

Israel Freeman was born in Woodbridge, N. J., April —, 1744, where he resided till the Revolutionary War was over.

He entered the service in 1775 and served under Capt. Ellis Barnes; was stationed at Paulus Hook for one month.

In the summer of 1776, he served in Capt. Matthew Freeman's Company for one month. The militia at this time was classed. The classes were numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and the several classes each in turn were ordered to guard the shore. He be-

longed to class No. 1 and he served as often as his turn came throughout the war. Captain Freeman commanded and was in service until peace was declared.

He was so often called into this service and out upon alarms that he was unable "to attend to scarcely any other business and it was difficult to provide for his family."

Woodbridge, the place of his residence during the Revolution, was situated in Middlesex County, N. J., a distance of 3 or 4 miles from Perth Amboy. The exposed situation of the place rendered it more like a camp than a place of peaceful habitations.

In 1776, when General Washington was retreating from New York with the main army to Pennsylvania, declarant was ordered by Colonel Biddle, with his team impressed, to assist in conveying the sick from Brunswick to Trenton. He was on this tour one month, and upon his return home, he found the place in possession of the enemy. General Washington directed the inhabitants to remove from Woodbridge and he moved with his family to Cumberland County, where he remained until the spring or summer, when they returned to their home.

He resided in New Jersey until about 27 years ago, when he moved to New York City, where he remained one year, then removed to Richfield, Otsego Co., N. Y. He refers to a brother (no name given).

There are no further family data.

The List of Rejected and Suspended Pensions, 1850, p. 120, N. Y. (37): Freeman, Israel, Richfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., Suspended for proper details of service, officers' names, etc.

GARDNER, WILLIAM, age in 1820, 70 years. Residence at date of application—Elmira, Tioga Co., N. Y. (W 1750; Certificate No. 8659; Bounty Land Warrant 8387-160-55; Application dated April 16, 1818; Service—Connecticut, issued April 1, 1819, Act of March 18, 1818, at \$8 per month from April 16, 1818.)

He enlisted Feb. 11, 1777, for a term of 3 years under Capt. Andrew Fitches, Col. John Durkee Regiment, Connecticut line,

on the Continental establishment. His discharge was destroyed when his dwelling was burnt in Wyoming, Pa., in 1783.

Sept. 5, 1820, William Gardner, aged 70 years, 10 months and 22 days, resident of Elmira, N. Y. His wife (no name given), aged 42 years and upwards, and 6 children:

Matthias, eldest son, aged 28 years, 5 months and 4 days, with whom he resides.

George, aged 15 years in August last.

Sally, aged 12 years, 2 months and 1 day.

Elizabeth, aged 10 years about July 1st (last).

Perry, aged 5 years in last April.

John, aged 3 years last December.

Dec. 12, 1849, John Sly of Southport, N. Y., aged 81 years, declares that he moved to Southport, N. Y., in 1792. That William Gardner lived in the neighborhood with his first wife. He well remembers the death of the first wife and his subsequent marriage with Margaret Hammond, his present widow. Shortly after said William Gardner's second marriage the deponent took the daughter of said Gardner by the first wife (Polly) and brought her up and she was married at deponent's house to Samuel Miller. He afterwards took Matthias, the son of said William Gardner, to live with him until he should become of age. He recollects he was 11 years old in 1797, so his birth must have been in 1786, so that in 1820 when his father made his declaration, he must have been 34 years old instead of 28.

GARDNER, MARGARET, widow of William, aged 76 years. Residence at date of application—Warren Township, Bradford Co., Pa. (W. 1750; Certificate No. 593; Bounty Land Warrant 8387-160-55; Application dated December 4, 1848; Service—Connecticut, issued June 20, 1850, Act of July 29, 1848, at \$96 per annum from March 4, 1848.)

Margaret Gardner declares that she is the widow of William Gardner, who was a Revolutionary soldier and a U. S. pensioner.

Mrs. Margaret Gardner was born in Lebanon, New London Co., Conn., March 5, 1778, and moved to Tioga Co., New York, with her parents when she was very young. Her maiden name was Margaret

Hammond. When she was 15 years old she married said William Gardner, Dec. —, 1793. They were married by William Jenkins, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in Southport, Tioga Co., N. Y. That the said William Gardner was a widower—his first wife died about 1792. They had seven children, five of whom were living at the time of the second marriage. They were: Polly, between 13 and 14 years old; Almon or Abner, between 11 and 12 years; Wealthy, between 9 and 10 years; Matthias, between 7 and 8 years, and Stephen, between 5 and 6 years old, three of whom have since died in the town of Southport (1849). There were 11 children by the second marriage of William Gardner: Hannah, Lydia, George, Sally Ann, Elizabeth, Perry, David, Clarispe, John, Isaac, an infant, seven of whom are now living.

She understood from her said husband that he was born in New London, Conn.; that her husband, the said William Gardner, died in Southport, N. Y., Oct. 12 or Nov. 16, 1823.

There is no further family data.

O'NEAL (O'NEALE, O'NEIL), CATHARINE, widow of Constantine, aged 82 or 83 years. Residence at date of application—Woodford Co., Ill., (where she had moved about 1841). (W 5446; Certificate No. 852; Application dated December 26, 1845; Service—Pennsylvania, issued Sept. 26, 1851, Act of July 29, 1848, at \$80 per annum from March 4, 1848).

Catharine O'Neil declares that she is the widow Constantine O'Neal, who was a Revolutionary soldier and U. S. pensioner under the Act of Congress approved June 7, 1832.

She was married to Constantine O'Neale (no date given) in West Liberty, Ohio Co., Va., by Rev. James Hughs. Her name before said marriage was Catharine Shepherd.

They had four children. In 1827 their ages were given by their father as: Deborah, aged about 26 years, married Abel Van Scheck; Mary, aged about 24 years, married James Manning; Betsey, aged about 22 years, married John O'Neal or O'Neil; Barnabas, aged about 20 years.

In 1827 the daughters were all living on the waters of Grove Creek, about 5 miles

from Elizabethtown, Va., and the son at Wheeling, and their ages were given as follows by their mother: they were born 1797, 1800, 1803 and 1807.

Nov. 30, 1850, John O'Neil, aged about 43 years, states he was acquainted with Constantia O'Neal, a Revolution soldier, who married Catharine Shepherd. They lived three-quarters of a mile from my father's home and he was acquainted with their children, Deborah, Mary, Elizabeth, and Barney.

Deponent's father had 11 children and we were playmates together, went to school together and were together until they moved from Ohio Co. to Jackson Co., Va. Deponent has always heard that Catharine Shepherd was married to Constantia O'Neal by the Preacher Hughs and John O'Neal, who was married to their youngest daughter, Elizabeth, came from the State of Illinois about four weeks ago.

ROBINSON (or ROBERSON), JOHN, aged 81 years. Residence at date of application—Baldwin Co., Georgia. (W 5747; Certificate 12.267; Application dated November 3, 1832; Service—Virginia, issued April 15, 1833, Act of June 7, 1832, at \$80 per annum from March 4, 1831.)

He enlisted, for a term of 3 years, a few days after the battle of Trenton, with William Porter, a lieutenant, recruiting officer. Served as a private in Captain William Taylor's Co., 2nd Virginia Regiment, marched to Trenton, was stationed there about 2 years, then ordered to Charleston, S. C., where he remained one year and one month. He was taken prisoner just before the period of his enlistment was to expire. He was detained one month, when he made his escape and returned home.

He died Dec. 18, 1832, in Baldwin County, Georgia.

ROBINSON, JERIAH, widow of John, aged 72 years in August next. Residence at date of application—Baldwin Co., Georgia. (W. 5747; Certificate 4937; Application dated May 8, 1839; Service—Virginia, issued January 25, 1840, Act of July 7, 1838, at \$80 per annum from March 4, 1836.)

Jeriah Robinson declares that she is the widow of John Robinson, who was a Revolutionary soldier and U. S. pensioner under the Act of Congress passed June 7, 1832.

She was married to John Robinson March 27, 1788, in Columbia Co., Ga., by Rev. Abraham Marshall, a Baptist clergyman. (No maiden name given.)

Family Record:

John Robinson, born May 6, 1750

Jeriah Robinson, born Aug. 19, 1769; married March 27, 1788

Solomon Robinson, born April 11, 1789

John Robinson, born Aug. 4, 1792

Salley Robinson, born Aug. 3, 1794

Luke Robinson, born March 20, 1797

William Robinson, born Feb. 9, 1798

Mariah Robinson, born April 3, 1801

Dec. 6, 1843, *Luke Robinson* (no relationship stated) was a Justice of the Peace in Baldwin County, Georgia, and certifies that Jeriah Robinson, whose name appears to the foregoing declaration and deposition, was sworn to and subscribed the same in my presence; that she is a resident in said State and County and that she is personally known to me, and is a widow as represented in her deposition, etc.

Aug. 3, 1877, *Luke Robinson*, one of the descendants of Jeriah Robinson, is living in Milledgeville, Ga.

There are no further family data on file.



Marriage Bonds, Pittsylvania County, Virginia, 1767-1787

Copied by

ROSA THORNTON LANE

State Historian, Georgia D. A. R.

Abbreviations:

B—Bondsman
S—Signer of certificate
F—Father

1767

Sept. 22—Samuel Dalton, Jr., and Charlotte Galilee—John Wimbish (B).

Feb. 10—Richard White and Margaret Donald—John Cox (B).

1768

Nov. 25—Ambrose Bramlett and Jean Woodson—Adam Loving (B), John Burch (F), Charity Burch, Jean Woodson (Signers of Cer.).

Aug. 23—Adonijah Harbour and Ann Dalton—Samuel Dalton (B and F).

Nov. 25—James Mitchell and Agitha Dalton—Robert Dalton (B and F).

Feb. 8—Richard White and Peggy Donald—John Rowland (B).

1769

Mar. 24—Jonathan Hanby and Sarah Dalton—Arch. Hughes (B).

Aug. 20—Archelaus Hughes and Mary Dalton—Will Tunstall (B), Samuel Dalton (F).

Feb. 24—William Owen and Adey Pigg—John Owen (B), John Pigg (F).

Dec. 16—Mumford Smith and Catherine Armstrong—John Griggory (B).

Dec. 25—Beverly Shelton and Ann Coleman—Gabriel Shelton (B), Ann Coleman (S).

1770

Nov. 12—Dillion Blevins and Ann Armstrong—John Rowland (S).

Feb. 2—Thomas Dudley and Susannah Burton—Dudley Gatewood (B), Susannah Burton (S).

Aug. 23—Edmund King and Mary Thomas—Francis Luck (B), Mary Thomas (S).

Mar. 20—Lewis Salmon and Margaret Shannon—John Salmon (B), Thomas Shannon (F).

Mar. 3—Charles Williams and Ann Wilson—Peter Wilson (B), Ann Wilson (S).

1771

Dec. 6—Spilsbe Coleman and Judith Burton—Benjamin Terry (B), Robert Burton (F).

Feb. 12—David Hanby and Jenny Dalton—Thomas Hutchings (B), Samuel Dalton (F).

Mar. 28—Jesse Robertson and Betsey Pigg—John Cox (B), John Pigg (F).

1773

Aug. 30—Wililam Ryburn and Mary Terry—Ben Terry (B), Mary Terry (S).

1774

Apr. 19—William Lovell and Mary Dudley—Daniel Lovell (B), Mary Dudley (S).

Sept. 1—Armistead Shelton and Savannah Shelton—Joseph Aiken (B), Daniel Shelton (F).

Feb. 7—William Todd and Jane Shelton—John Griggory (B), Crispin Shelton (F).

1775

Apr. 1—Edmund Taylor and Millicent Shelton—Daniel Shelton (B and F).

(When the names of only the man, girl and preacher appear, this shows that this marriage was copied from the old marriage register and not from the marriage bonds.)

1776

Dec. 14—Samuel Calland and Elizabeth Smith—John Cox (B), Ralph Smith, brother (Signer of Cer.).

1777

Nov. 26—Joseph Austin and Wealthy Prewet—William Coggin (B), Wealthy Prewet (S).

Oct. 3—Edward Covington and Frances Pruitt—James Austin (B), Frances Pruitt (S).

June 26—Samuel Johnston and Elizabeth Ballinger—James Aiken (B), Joseph Ballinger (F).

Nov. 15—John May and Susannah Porter—Joseph (B), Susannah Porter (S).

Sept. 27—John Morton and Lucy Blackley—James Aiken (B), James Blackley (F).

Aug. 28—John Thornton and Susannah Pace—Stephen Coleman (B), W. Pace (F).

1778

Feb. 6—Calem Hundley and Sarah Walker—James Mitchell (B), Joseph Walker (F).

Nov. 20—Wm. Letcher and Elizabeth Perkins—John Dickerson (B).

May 6—Joseph Morton and Chaney Harrison—Lewis Gwilmin (B), Chaney Harrison (S).

Oct. 3—Levy Prewet and Elizabeth Taliaferro—Joseph Aiken (B), John Taliaferro (F).

Oct. 13—Lemuel Smith and Bethania Perkins—Joseph Aiken (B), Peter Perkins (F).

Oct. 7—Daniel White and Molley Wade—John White (B), Molley Wade (S).

July 25—John Whitmell and Catherine Aaron—Noton Dickinson (B), Catherine Aaron (S).

Mar. 26—John Weir and Salley Burton—Jos. Aiken (B), Charles Burton (F).

1779

Mar. 26—William Astin and Margaret Wilson—Jos. Aiken (B), Margaret Wilson (S).

July 21—Caleb Brewer and Polly Hundley—James Brewer (B).

Sept. 21—Joshua Dodson and Ann Shelton—Thomas Tunstall (B), Charles Shelton (F).

Aug. 17—John Donelson and Mary Purnell—Jos. Aiken (B), Mary Purnell (S).

Mar. 2—Ward Ellington and Sarah Woodson—Tucker Woodson (B).

Feb. 25—William Hardaway, Jr., and Polley White—Robert Williams (B), Jose White.

Mar. 11—Charles Keatts and Archer Clarke—Thomas Waller (B), Archer Clarke (S).

—28—James Mitchell and Sarah Waren Hubbard—Jos. Aiken (B), Sarah Waren Hubbard (S).

Oct. 19—Clement McDaniel and Elizabeth Coleman—Stephen Coleman (B).

Dec. 21—Samuel Parsons and Beckey Farthing—Wm. Parsons (B).

May 19—David Reace and Nancey Cooley—Jacob Cooley (B).

June 19—William Vincent and Glasey Cooley—Jos. Aiken (B), Jacob Cooley (F).

Sept. 17—Ezekiel Vincent and Elizabeth Cooley—Jacob Cooley (B and F).

July 30—Wm. Wilkinson and Salley Dix—John Dix (B).

Apr. 3—Sterling Willis and Sarah Payne—Jos. Aiken (B), William Payne (F).

1780

Dec. 16—James Allen and Nancy Dyer—Elisha Dyer (B).

Nov. 21—George Adams and Estelle Wilson—Sylvester Adams (B).

Apr. 9—Joel Atkinson and Rachel Emerson—Jos. Aiken (B).

Oct. 5—Henry Burnett and Eliz. Shields—Joshua Cantrell (B), Eliza Shields (S).

Feb. 29—Enock Ward Ellington and Judith Woodson—James Farmer (B), Tucker Woodson (F).

Feb. 15—James Farmer and Betsey Hubbard—Jos. Aiken (B), Samuel Hubbard (F).

Dec. 1—Benjamin Farmer and Ermin Herring—Lodowick Farmer (B), William Herring (F).

Nov. 21—David Gambel and Margaret Razon—Paul Razon (B), Margaret Razon (S).

Dec. 13—Moses Hutchings and — Parks—Joseph Aiken (B).

- Apr. 23—Wm. Jenkins and Semoras Roberts—Henry Conway (B), James Roberts (F).
 Oct. 6—Tobias Kingary and Mary Aaron—Jos. Aiken (B), Abraham Aaron (F).
 Apr. 1—John Kendrick and Ann Neal—Jos. Aiken (B).
 Dec. 24—Wm. Parks and Caty Pain—Jos. Wade (B), Reuben Pain (F).
 Mar. 22—Thomas Parks and Mary Parks—Joseph Aiken (B).
 Aug. 21—Joseph Reynolds and Margaret Devin—Edw. Hodges (B).
 Sept. 19—Richard Todd and Mary Lankford—Jos. Aiken (B), Ban Lankford (F).
 June 22—William Wilson and Mary Dix—Hezekiah Smith (B), James Dix (F).

1781

- Mar. 20—Abia Cheatham and Frances McK. ——— Henry Mickelborough (B).
 Sept. 12—John Craddock and Mary Hendricks—Nathan Hendricks (B).
 July 30—Brooks Dawson and Ann Jones—Thos. Jones (B), and father.
 Jan. 15—William Dix and Rebecca Booker—Jos. Aiken (B).
 Aug. 25—Richard Hend and Mary Hall, married by John Bailey.
 Nov. 1—Thomas Meade and Sarah Davis, Benjamin Davis (B), Sarah Davis (S).
 Dec. 20—William Nelson and ——— Rogers, married by John Bailey.
 Apr. ——— John Norton and Agnes Gammon, married by Samuel Harris.
 July 10—John Platt and Vacey Tunbridge John Pigg (B), married by John Bailey.
 Dec. 11—Ezra Roberts and Patty Brewer—Jos. Aiken (B), James Brewer (F), married by John Bailey.
 Oct. 2—William Robinson and Esther Stowe—Jos. Aiken (B), Esther Stowe (S).
 Oct. 30—James Robertson and Sarah Coleman, married by John Bailey.
 Aug. 6—William Smith and Patsey Russell, married by Lewis Shelton.
 July 18—William Thurman and Susannah Brown, married by Lewis Shelton.
 June 28—John Wright and Avey Hardin, married by John Bailey.
 Nov. 1—James Witcher and Mary Colley, married by Lewis Shelton.

1782

- Sept. 18—Moses Arn and Abbigail Payne, married by Lazarus Dodson.
 May 23—James Arthur and Nancy Bennett, married by John Bailey.
 Aug. 12—John Brewer and Pattsey Brewer—James Brewer (B).
 Dec. 2—Isham Browden and Frances Daniel ——— Wilson (B), Frankey Daniel (S).
 Nov. 26—John Beale and Rebecca Bayes—James George (B), Rebeckah Bayes (S).
 Aug. 2—Henry H. Barksdale and Molley Bayne—J. M. Williams (B), Richard Bayne (F).
 Feb. 9—Jesse Barker and Mary Barker, married by John Bailey.
 Jan. 10—William Boskett and Ann Gooch, married by James Robinson.
 Jan. 22—William Bass and Paty Mullings, married by James Robinson.
 Aug. 17—Robert Bateman and Betsey Harness, married by John Bailey.
 Dec. 17—Benjamin Bargis and Villinday Simson, married by Lazarus Dodson.
 May 23—John Bozwell and Mary Conway, married by John Bailey.
 Feb. 17—Thomas Chambers and Sarah Mandike, married by Samuel Harris.
 Dec. 22—David Crawford and Christian Terry, married by John Bailey.
 Dec. 22—Moses Crawford and Susannah Willis, married by John Bailey.
 Oct. 24—Samuel Dunkin and Mary Samson, married by John Bailey.
 June 20—John Dinney and Elizabeth Holder, married by John Bailey.
 Apr. 18—James Dalton and Agness Dyer, married by John Bailey.
 Dec. 19—David Dodson and Frances Fitzgerald—Joseph Dodson (B), married by John Bailey.
 Feb. 9—Lawrence Duff and Elizabeth Willis, married by John Bailey.
 Nov. 14—William Ervet and Anney Richards, married by Lazarus Dodson.
 Dec. 12—Peter Freeman and Mary Combs, married by John Bailey.
 Sept. 3—Joel Hamblen and Nelly Mullings, married by James Robinson.
 May 28—John Holder and Elizabeth Jennings, married by John Bailey.
 June 13—Robert Hughey and Leweasia Thompson, married by John Bailey.

Mar. 10—Thomas Hatfield and Mary Trigg, married by James Robinson.
 Jan. 28—John Kendrick and Ann Neal—Ann Neal (S).
 Jan. 28—George Lumpkin and Ann Rutledge—Robert Crockett (B).
 Oct. 10—William Long and Rachel Pruet, married by James Robinson.
 Nov. 17—William McGraw and Susannah Walker—Jos. Aiken (B).
 Apr. 16—Harrison Musgrove and Jeane Owen—John Briscoe (B).
 Apr. 1—John Martin and Susannah Jaetz, married by John Bailey.
 Apr. 30—Abraham Musick and Elizabeth Cooley, married by Samuel Harris.
 Sept. 10—John Midkiff and Mary Parsons, married by John Bailey.
 Nov. 9—William Nance and Elizabeth Thornton, married by Samuel Harris.
 June 30—Julius Nickern and Susannah Prewet(?), married by Samuel Harris.
 May 24—John Neel and Agness Midkiff, married by John Bailey.
 Feb. 2—John Pearce and Mary White, married by Samuel Harris.
 Oct. 3—Abraham Pistole and Elizabeth Glasco, married by Samuel Harris.
 July 22—Jeremiah Pyrson and Sarah Lambeth, married by John Bailey.
 July 26—Joseph Pyet and Sarah Still, married by Thomas Sparks.
 Dec. 5—William Robinson and Prudence Russell, married by Lazarus Dodson.
 Dec. 14—James Roberson and Charlotte Holton, married by John Bailey.
 Apr. 1—Abraham Razor and Elizabeth Witcher, married by John Bailey.
 Jan. 7—Solomon Seal and Susannah Hall, married by John Bailey.
 Apr. 2—John Scott and Eleanor Vandevor, married by James Robinson.
 Feb. 28—John Scott and Saphira Murry, married by Samuel Harris.
 May 2—Henry Swedevent and Mary Bucknell, married by John Bailey.
 Apr. 23—James Slayton and Martha Pigg, married by John Bailey.
 Oct. 8—Thomas Sarge and Milley Adkins, married by John Bailey.
 Feb. 23—William Sutton and Martha Norton, married by Thomas Sparks.
 Jan. 1—Robert Tucker and Martha Shelton—Jos. Aiken (B), Martha Shelton (S).

July 11—John Taylor and Blanch Bucknell, married by John Bailey.
 Dec. 3—John Terry and Sarah Hodnett, married by Lazarus Dodson.
 Nov. 2—Jasper Tomblin and Alsey Abott, married by James Robinson.
 July 7—Cade Can and Nancy Benton, married by John Bailey.
 Apr. 1—William Witcher and Molley Dalton, married by John Bailey.
 Mar. 19—Jeremiah Worsham and Ann McDowell, married by John Bailey.
 Oct. 24—John Watson and Lurane Polley, married by John Bailey.
 Mar. 28—John Walters and Mary Madding, married by Lazarus Dodson.

1783

Jan. 16—Matthew Anderson and Martha Tanner, married by Lazarus Dodson.
 Aug. 2—John Blakely and Jean Shields—Joseph Aiken (B), Samuel Shields (F).
 — — — Jesse Emmerson and Elizabeth Emmerson, married by John Bailey.
 Jan. 15—Isaac Gregory and Susannah Ferguson, married by John Bailey.
 Apr. 23—Heath Gardner and Susannah Weldon, married by Lazarus Dodson.
 Dec. — — John Hardy and Zuriah Foister, married by John Bailey.
 May 1—Charles Luess and Mariah Weller, married by Lazarus Dodson.
 Oct. 11—William Nash and Catherine Tunbridge—William Owen (B).
 Feb. 19—James Nelson and Mirrah Branner, married by Lazarus Dodson.
 June 17—William Payne and Martha Dix—Joseph Aiken (B), John Dix (F).
 Oct. 27—George Smith and Delilah Thomas—Jos. Aiken (B).
 Jan. 3—William Sarge and Nancy Furbush, married by John Bailey.
 Aug. — — John Sartain and Anner Adkison, married by John Bailey.
 Jan. 30—Samuel Stone and Abbygie Fitzgerald, married by John Bailey.
 Aug. — — John Turley and — — Turley, married by Lazarus Dodson.
 Jan. 7—Charles Terry and Judah Terry, married by Lazarus Dodson.
 Apr. 21—Charles Williams and Sarah Dix—Peter Wilson (B), James Dix.

1784

May 17—Daniel Bradley and Elizabeth Davis—Benjamin Davis (B), married by John Bailey.
 Jan. 8—William Bridgewater and Susannah Burgess, married by John Bailey.
 Mar. 4—Samuel Brown and Pheby Clark, married by Thomas Sparks.
 Sept. 6—Thomas Bucknall and Nancy Deropit, married by David Barr.
 Aug. 26—Redmond Cody and Elizabeth Davis—John George (B), Thomas Davis (F).
 June 21—William Clark and Jane White—William White (B), married by David Barr.
 Mar. ——Henry Cammel and Elizabeth Burgess, married by John Bailey.
 May 1—Jesse Duncan and Anne Pigg—Jos. Aiken (B).
 Dec. 15—Charles Evens and Susannah Mackey, married by Thomas Sparks.
 Sept. 23—Leonard Garrett and Margaret Gover, married by David Barr.
 Nov. 30—Robert Harrison and Anne Payne—Daniel Tompkins (B), Robert Payne (F), married by Samuel Harris.
 June 13—Walter Hutcherson and Mary Payne, married by John Bailey.
 May ——John Hammock and Elizabeth Gord, married by John Bailey.
 Sept. 23—William Hamton and Janey Muse, married by Thomas Sparks.
 Dec. ——Abraham Legrand and Lucy Owen, married by Samuel Harris.
 Dec. 20—John Luck and Polley Adams—Joseph Luck (B).
 Sept. 21—John Neal and Elizabeth Stokes Allen Stokes (B), Thomas Neal (F), and Silas Stokes (F).
 Oct. 20—James Payne and Fanney Dix—William Wilkinson (B), married by Samuel Harris.
 Feb. 3—Robert Standford and Betsey Ann Watson, married by Thomas Sparks.
 June 13—William Servant and Barbary Oneal, married by John Bailey.
 Aug. 9—Joseph Sweeny and Nancy Maples, married by Lazarus Dodson.
 Sept. 13—Henry Shackelford and Mary Shields, married by David Barr.
 Oct. 7—Joseph Standley and Elizabeth Mays, married by David Barr.
 Oct. 17—Joseph Slaon and Polley Justice, married by David Barr.

Dec. 1—Presley Thornton and Mary Croley, married by David Barr.
 Dec. 2—Walter Thompson and Wilmoth Shields, married by David Barr.
 Aug. 13—Moses Tuck and Susannah Nash, married by David Barr.
 Apr. 22—Thomas Terry and Mary Thomason, married by Lazarus Dodson.
 Nov. 27—James Turner and Jane Anderson—Abnego Turner (B), Richard Anderson (F).
 July 19—William Whitten and Nelly Whitten—William Burdett (B).
 July 2—William Williams and Mary Lewis—Robert Lewis (B), John Lewis (F).
 Nov. 15—James M. Williams and Wilmoth Walker—William White, John Corbin (B).
 Nov. 12—John Watson and Bethmiah Watson—Will Watson (B), married by Thomas Sparks.
 Nov. 15—Edward Warient and Beckey Dabney, married by Thomas Sparks.

1785

Feb. 21—William Easley and Sarah Lester—Blanks Moody, J. L. Baker (B).
 Nov. 21—Robert Glascock and Sally Shelton—Gabriel May (B), Sarah Shelton (mother), married by Samuel Harris.
 June 18—Robert Gilmore and Lucy Mitchell, married by Samuel Harris.
 Apr. 11—Britten George and Sarah Ridel, married by Thomas Sparks.
 Jan. 25—Silvaney Gardner and Elizabeth Weldon, married by Lazarus Dodson.
 Apr. 18—Samuel Hobson and Elizabeth Lewis—Robert Lewis (B), John Lewis (F).
 Sept. 14—Joseph Hill and Sarah Wildon—Thomas Hill (B), married by Lazarus Dodson.
 Aug. 2—John Hoskins and Elizabeth Lovell—Daniel Lovell (B).
 Mar. 24—Ainsworth Harrison and Dolley Coleman Stone—Jos. Aiken (B), Joshua Stone (F).
 Aug. 29—Thomas Hutchings and Tallitha Blackgrove—Aaron Hutchings (B), Henry Blackgrove (F), married by David Barr.
 Oct. 8—George Hall and Susannah Hamblin—William Murry (B), married by Lazarus Dodson.

- May 6—Daniel Jett and Salley Smith—Peyton Smith (B), married by David Barr.
- Nov. 3—Philip Johnson and Susannah Payne, married by David Barr.
- July 28—Philip Kearby and Jeriah Potter, married by David Barr.
- May 5—William Lawson and Salley Shelton—Gabriel May (B), Sarah Shelton (mother), married by Samuel Harris.
- John Mullins and Nancy Hubbard, married by Nathaniel Thurman.
- Aug. 17—David Motley and Elizabeth Pendleton, married by David Barr.
- Oct. 12—Hezekiah Pigg and Agness Owen—William Wright (B), Elizabeth Pigg (mother), John Owen (F).
- Oct. 17—Zachariah Pruitt and Jane Burgess—Benjamin Thrasher (B), Edward Burgess (F), married by Samuel Harris.
- Aug. 18—William Pearman and Mary Weldon—Fortunatus Dodson (B), Mary Weldon (S).
- Feb. 17—Jesse Peak and Peggy Shockley, married by David Barr.
- Aug. 9—John Pedor and Elizabeth Crus, married by David Barr.
- June 13—Joseph Polley and Viney Midcalf, married by David Barr.
- June 15—Benjamin Potter and Elizabeth Bolton, married by David Barr.
- Mar. 21—David Polley and Elizabeth Justice, married by David Barr.
- Mar. 13—Mose Parrish and Mary Shaul, married by Lazarus Dodson.
- Oct. 1—Samuel Roberts and Sally Jordan Cooley, married by David Barr.
- Apr. 13—Elijah Adams and Elizabeth Man-eas, married by Samuel Harris.
- Aug. 25—James Allen and Cloey Vaughan—John Vaughan (B).
- Sept. 6—Jesse Ashlock and Anne Scott—Joseph Hill (B), married by Samuel Harris.
- Nov. 7—William Ashlock and Sarah Sullians, married by Lazarus Dodson.
- Dec. 19—Elias Burgess and Sarah Burgess—Tech Prenet (B).
- Feb. 14—Sackville Brewer and Fanny Hopkins—Jos. Aiken (B), Sam. Calland, married by David Barr.
- Aug. 15—William Bradley and Salley Prosize—George Prosize (B), Sally Prosize (S), married by David Barr.
- Apr. 1—Shadrack Beal ——— Joel Short (B).
- Aug. 11—William Barber and Nancy Turley, married by David Barr.
- Oct. 1—James Bolton and Fanny Clarkson, married by David Barr.
- Nov. 12—Robert Bolton and Salley Russell, married by David Barr.
- June 21—James Burnett and Margaret Robinson, married by David Barr.
- Feb. 10—John Bolton and Christian Wynne, married by Samuel Harris.
- Mar. 2—James Brown and Hannah Abbott, married by Samuel Harris.
- Mar. 24—Isaac Curry and Rhoda Grisham, married by David Barr.
- Apr. 5—James Cotril and Margaret Hampton, married by Thomas Sparks.
- Jepthan Cornelius and Peggey Everet, married by Nathaniel Thurman.
- June 28—James Dunning and Mary Marlow—Arthur Keesee (B), Mary Marlow (S), married by John Bailey.
- Oct. 12—Griffeth Dickenson and Susannah Shelton—Jos. Aiken (B), Crispen Shelton (F).
- Mar. 24—John Dix and Betsey Lumpkins, married by Samuel Harris.
- John Doss and Mary Shields, married by Nathaniel Thurman.
- Nov. 23—Elias Dodson and Nancy Stamps, married by Lazarus Dodson.
- Feb. 17—Jesse Peak and Peggy Shockley, married by David Barr.
- Aug. 9—John Pedor and Elizabeth Crus, married by David Barr.
- June 13—Joseph Polley and Viney Midcalf, married by David Barr.
- June 15—Benjamin Potter and Elizabeth Bolton, married by David Barr.
- Mar. 21—David Polley and Elizabeth Justice, married by David Barr.
- Mar. 1?—Mose Parrish and Mary Shaul, married by Lazarus Dodson.
- Oct. 1—Samuel Roberts and Sally Jordan Cooley, married by David Barr.
- Mar. 2—Richard Reynolds and Nancy Grisham, married by David Barr.
- Dec. 27—Laban Rowden and Milley Adams—William Short (B), Mourning Adams (F), married by Samuel Harris.
- Sept. 19—Edward Samuel and Elizabeth Harrison—William Dix (B), married by Samuel Harris.

Dec. 19—Peonard Shelton and Susannah Roberts—Vincent Shelton (B), Jos. Roberts (F).

May 30—David Shelton and Elizabeth Shields — Moses Vincent (B), John Shields (F).

May 16—Clabron Shelton and Luedy Mustain—Robert Tucker (B), Thomas Mustain (F).

Apr. 18—John Spencer and Molley Clopton—Robert Clopton (B), Robert Clopton (F).

Sept. 10—George Snaugh and Peggy Oneal —George Dyer (B), Susannah Oneal (mother), Peggy Oneal (S).

Jan. 10—Thomas Shelton and Nancey Hurt —Leroy Shelton (B), Moses Hurt (F).

July 21—Daniel Shelton and Elizabeth Garner, married by David Barr.

Nov. 29—William Sutherland and Nancy Guin, married by Samuel Harris.

——— Mark Snow and Elizabeth Tarrence, married by Nathaniel Thurman.

Oct. 2—Nathan Sullins and Elizabeth Farmer, married by Lazarus Dodson.

Jan. 28—John Shackleford and Jeane Shields — Joshua Cantrell (B), John Shields (F), married by David Barr.

——— Thomas Terry and Nancy Dalton, married by Nathaniel Thurman.

July 18—Daniel Taylor and Drucilla Rigney, married by David Barr.

Oct. 17—Benjamin Thrasher and Sarah White—Tech Prenet (B), Thomas White (F), married by Lazarus Dodson.

Sept. 9—William Walker and Batty Ward —Thomas Ward (B), Jeremiah Ward (F), married by David Barr.

Nov. 19—Charles Walker and Nancy Allen Brewer—Jos. Aiken (B), James Brewer (F), married by David Barr.

Dec. 22—Daniel Witcher and Salley Ward —Thomas Ward (B), married by David Barr.

Jan. 9—Peyton Wade and Mary Tarrence, married by David Barr.

June 14—John Wright and Catherine Cook, married by David Barr.

July 8—John Worsham and Mourning Bennett, married by David Barr.

Feb. 10—William Ware and Susannah Harrison, married by Samuel Harris.

——— Charles Walden and Elizabeth Walls, married by Nathaniel Thurman.

Apr. 14—George Wright and Sarah Vaden, married by Lazarus Dodson.

Jan. 26—Charles Wilson and Catey Martin, married by Lazarus Dodson.

Feb. 12—George Young, Jr., and Nancy Hampton—Jesse Hodges (B), married by David Barr.

1786

Oct. 26—John Atkins and Winney Dyer, married by David Barr.

Feb. 13—Elisha Aires and Lidia Owen, married by Lazarus Dodson.

Jan. 7—Elijah Bennett and Martha Sutton —James Bennett (B), married by David Barr.

Feb. 15—James Brummet and Sarah Reice —Allen Brock (B), John Reice (F), married by David Barr.

Mar. 14—Rice Beasles and Salley Adams—Benjamin Davis (B), Nathaniel Adams (F), married by Samuel Harris.

Nov. 30—Benjamin Bawner and Mary Rogers—Isham Farmer (B), married by Lazarus Dodson.

Jan. 11—Alexander Bruce and Frances Hall—John Hall (B), married by Samuel Harris.

Oct. 24—John Buckley and Polly Harris, married by Lazarus Dodson.

Apr. 17—Benjamin Clement and Sariah Bailey—Joshua Abston (B).

Feb. 4—Herman Cook, Jr., and Susannah Ramsey —Woodson Ramsey (B), Thomas Ramsey (F), married by David Barr.

Feb. 27.—William Corbin and Susannah Davis, married by Lazarus Dodson.

Dec. 28—John Chaney and Susannah Hill, married by John Adkerson.

Oct. 18—John Davidson and Rachel Chilton, married by John Adkerson.

Jan. 8—Wynne Dixon and Ketturah Payne, married by Samuel Harris.

Jan. 26—John Farthing and Prudence Moore—Jos. Aiken (B), married by Samuel Harris.

July 26—James Goad and Mary Collier, married by David Barr.

Mar. 22—Benjamin Hensley and Elenor Hampton, married by David Barr.

Apr. 33—John Peter Hutson and Joice Fearn—James Turley (B), Arthur Fearn (S), married by David Barr.

- Apr. 7—James Hinton and Letice White—William White (B), Jesse White (S), married by Hawkins Landrum.
- Dec. 25—John Lawless and Sarah Tanner—W. Wright (B), married by Lazarus Dodson.
- Sept. 26—William McKennie and Lucy Chick—Reuben Hubbard (B), William Chick (F), married by James Kinney.
- Mar. 7—William Murphy and Abbe Cahill, married by David Barr.
- Sept. 6—Charles Nicholas and Marshall Farthing, married by Lazarus Dodson.
- Aug. 7—Jesse Overton and Rachel Hamlett—Jos Aiken (B), Jesse Overton (S), and Rachel Hamlett (S).
- Sept. 21—Joshua Prestage and Elizabeth Gover—John Gover (B).
- June 5—James Pinkard and Judith Smith—Peyton Smith (B), married by David Barr.
- Mar. 20—Daniel Roberts and Mary George—Jos. Aiken (B).
- Oct. 29—William Shelton and Martisha Taylor—Abraham Shelton (B), Martisha Taylor (S), married by Lazarus Dodson.
- Dec. 23—Littleberry Shields and Susannah Rogers—Isham Farmer (B).
- Apr. 7—Hezekiah Smith and Sally Leftwich—Drewry Smith (B), Thomas Leftwich (F).
- Dec. 29—William Sawyers and Lucrecia Cross, married by Samuel Harris.
- May 20—George Thomas and Elizabeth Bidwell—John Briscow (B).
- Jan. 11—Aaron Worley and Patsy Bray—Hamon Dyer (B), William Bray (F), married by David Barr.
- Jan. 7—Henry Wall and Susannah Walters, married by Lazarus Dodson.
- Mar. 31—Stith Wynne and Phoebe Worsham—Daniel Worsham (B).



An Honor Comes to Mrs. Magna

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of American International College held on June 8, 1936, Mrs. Russell W. Magna, Honorary President General, was elected Vice-President of the College. Her qualifications for this position are many and the Daughters know that she will ably carry out the duties of her office at this Approved School. Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Honorary President General, and Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, Honorary Vice-President General, are on the Board of Trustees at American International College.

A List of Ancestors Whose Records of Service During the Revolution Have Recently Been Established, Showing State from Which Soldier Served

A			B		
ABBOTT, Enoch	Conn.		BABCOCK, Jonathan	R. I.	
ADAMS, John	Ga.		BABENMEYER, Frederick	Pa.	
ADERHOLD, Frederick William	Pa.		BAILEY, Carr, Jr.	Va.	
AKERS, Joseph	Va.		BAILEY, Daniel	Mass.	
ALBEE, Stephen	Mass.		BAILEY, Mary	Va.	
ALLEN, Christopher	Conn.		BAKER, Seth	Mass.	
ALLEN, George	N. C.		BALDOW, Joseph	Mass.	
ALLISON, Charles	Md.		BALDWIN, William	Va.	
ALLYN, James	Conn.		BARNES, James	Va.	
ALMOND, Edward	N. C.		BARNETT, Joseph	Pa.	
ALSTON, Joseph John	N. C.		BARNHARDT, John Christian	N. C.	
ALVORD, Ebenezer	Mass.		BARTOW, John, Jr.	Conn.	
AMROSE, Frederick	Pa.		BASKERVILLE, George	Va.	
ANDROSE, Mathias	Pa.		BASSETT, Nathan, Jr.	Mass.	
ANDERSON, David	Va.		BATCHELDER, John	Mass.	
ARNOLD, Benjamin	S. C.		BATES, David	Mass.	
ARNOLD, Solomon	N. C.		BATES, Sellick	Conn.	
ASHLEY, Stephen	Pa.		BEALL, Brooke	Md.	
ASHLINE, John	Va.		BEALL, Clement	Md.	
AULD, Thomas	Md.		BEAST, William	Pa.	
C			B		
BUNNELL(E), Daniel	N. J.		BESON, Isaac	N. C.	
BUNNELL, Noah	Conn.		BELDEN, David	Conn.	
BURFORD, William	Va.		BENTON, Stephen	N. H.	
BURNETT, James	N. Y.		BERRY, Francis	Va.	
BURRILL, Samuel	Mass.		BICKERSTOFF, John	N. C.	
BURRIS, Jacob	Va. & Md.		BLACKINGTON, Benjamin	Mass.	
BYERLY, Beatrice Gulden	Pa.		BLACKSHEAR, James, Sr.	N. C.	
BYRD, Andrew	Va.		BLACKWELL, Joseph	Ga.	
C			B		
CADWALLADER, Charles	Pa.		BLAIR, John	Mass.	
CADY, Amasa	Vt.		BLAKEY, John	Va.	
CAIRNS, William	Pa.		BLOSSOM, Benjamin, Jr.	Mass.	
CALDERWOOD, John	N. H.		BOAL, David	Pa.	
CAIRNS, Archibald	N. J.		BOND, Richard, Jr.	Md.	
CAMPBELL, Hugh	Va.		BOOKER, Daniel	Mass.	
CARLEY, Ichabod	Vt.		BOOKER, John	N. C.	
CARPENTER, Greenwood	N. H.		BOOTH, James	Va.	
CARPENTER, John	N. Y.		BOTTOM, William	Va.	
CARY, John	Conn.		BOWEN, John	Mass.	
CARR, Jonathan	N. H.		BOWEN, John	S. C.	
CASTLE, David	Vt.		BOWLES, Knight	Va.	
CHAMPLIN, Jeffrey	R. I.		BOWMAN, Joseph	Va.	
CHAPLIN, Ebenezer	N. H.		BRACKETT, John Snow	Mass.	
CHAPMAN, Caleb	Mass.		BRAINARD, Nathaniel	Conn.	
CHAPMAN, James	Pa.		BREED, Ephraim	Mass.	
CHAPMAN, William	N. J.		BREIGGS, Zadock	Mass.	
CHARLTON, Francis	Va.		BRIGHTMAN, Peleg	Mass.	
CHASE, Samuel	N. H.		BRINSON, John	N. C.	
CHILDRESS, William	N. C. & S. C.		BRITTON, Nicholas	N. C.	
CHITTENDEN, Simeon, Jr.	Conn.		BROCK, Jesse	N. C.	
CLARK, Jacob	S. C.		BROMLEY, William	Vt.	
CLAYPOOLE, James	Va.		BROOKS, Joab, Sr.	N. C.	
CLEMENT, Nathaniel	N. J.		BROUGHTON, John	Conn.	
CLINE, George	Pa.		BROWN, David	S. C.	
CLINTON, Richard	N. C.		BROWN, Ephraim	Mass.	
COCKE, Peter	N. C.		BROWN, Joseph	N. H.	
COLBURN, Josiah, Sr.	Conn.		BROWN, Michael	N. C.	
COLLES, Christopher	Pa. & N. Y.		BROWNING, Eno	Va.	
COLWELL, William	R. I.		BROWNLEE, James	N. C.	
CONKLING, Benjamin	N. Y.		BULLEN, Michael	N. C.	
CONSON, John	Va.		BULLOCK, Obediah	Va.	
COOK, William	N. J.				
COOPER, Cornelius	N. Y.				
CORRY, Jonathan	Vt.				
COTTRELL, Richard	Va.				
COUSTEN, Isaac	N. Y.				
CRAVENS, Robert, Jr.	Va.				
CRAWFORD, John	Pa.				
CRIM, Lena Steele	N. Y.				
CROCKER, Winslow	Mass.				
CROSSMAN, William	Mass. & Vt.				
CROUCH, David	Mass.				
CROWELL, Ebenezer	Mass.				
CULBERHOUSE, Thomas Weiman	N. C.				
CURRENCE, William	Va.				
CURRY, James	(prob.) N. C.				
CUTTING, Aaron	Mass.				
D			D		
DALE, Abraham	Va.		DALE, Abraham	Va.	
DANFORD, Abner	Mass.		DANFORD, Abner	Mass.	
DANIEL, Beverly	Va.		DANIEL, Beverly	Va.	
DAUGHERTY, Jarvis	Va.		DAUGHERTY, Jarvis	Va.	
DAUGHERTY, William	Va.		DAUGHERTY, William	Va.	
DAY, Joel	Mass.		DAY, Joel	Mass.	
DAYTON, Joseph	N. Y.		DAYTON, Joseph	N. Y.	
DEAR, George	Conn.		DEAR, George	Conn.	
DEAR, Jonathan	Conn.		DEAR, Jonathan	Conn.	
DE GUENAR DU PALAIS, Pierre	France		DE GUENAR DU PALAIS, Pierre	France	
DEMAREST, James J.	N. Y.		DEMAREST, James J.	N. Y.	
DEMING, Gideon, Jr.	Conn.		DEMING, Gideon, Jr.	Conn.	
DEPUE, Elias	N. Y.		DEPUE, Elias	N. Y.	
DE ROCHE, Abraham	Pa.		DE ROCHE, Abraham	Pa.	
DEBBICK, Zachariah	Pa.		DEBBICK, Zachariah	Pa.	
DETTWEILLER, Jacob, Sr.	Pa.		DETTWEILLER, Jacob, Sr.	Pa.	
DETTWEILLER, Jacob, Jr.	Pa.		DETTWEILLER, Jacob, Jr.	Pa.	
DEVINYE, Aaron	N. C.		DEVINYE, Aaron	N. C.	
DREW, John	N. C.		DREW, John	N. C.	
DREWES, Owen	Pa.		DREWES, Owen	Pa.	
DREWEY, Elias	Mass.		DREWEY, Elias	Mass.	
DIBOL, Moses	Conn.		DIBOL, Moses	Conn.	
E			E		
DOANE, Prince	Conn.		DOANE, Prince	Conn.	
DODSON, John	Md.		DODSON, John	Md.	
DORR, John	Mass.		DORR, John	Mass.	
DREW, Michael	Pa.		DREW, Michael	Pa.	
DROWN, John	N. H.		DROWN, John	N. H.	
DUBS, Oswald	Pa.		DUBS, Oswald	Pa.	
DUBBIN, Daniel	Md.		DUBBIN, Daniel	Md.	
DUVALL, Jeremiah	Md.		DUVALL, Jeremiah	Md.	
DUVALL, Marcan	Md.		DUVALL, Marcan	Md.	
DYSON, George, Sr.	Md.		DYSON, George, Sr.	Md.	
DYSON, Samuel	Md.		DYSON, Samuel	Md.	
E			E		
EATON, William	Mass. & N. H.		EATON, William	Mass. & N. H.	
EDDY, Benjamin	Mass.		EDDY, Benjamin	Mass.	
EDGINGTON, Thomas	Pa.		EDGINGTON, Thomas	Pa.	
EDIE, Samuel	Pa.		EDIE, Samuel	Pa.	
EGGLESTON, Richard	Va.		EGGLESTON, Richard	Va.	
ELDER, Robert	Pa.		ELDER, Robert	Pa.	
ELDRIDGE, John	Conn.		ELDRIDGE, John	Conn.	
ELIOT, Andrew	N. Y.		ELIOT, Andrew	N. Y.	
ELLIS, John Jacob	Pa.		ELLIS, John Jacob	Pa.	
ELLISON, Samuel	N. J.		ELLISON, Samuel	N. J.	
ELLSWORTH, Samuel	Vt.		ELLSWORTH, Samuel	Vt.	
EMERSON, Thomas	Md.		EMERSON, Thomas	Md.	
ENSIGN, Jacob	Mass.		ENSIGN, Jacob	Mass.	
EFFLE, George	Pa.		EFFLE, George	Pa.	
ERWIN, Hugh	S. C.		ERWIN, Hugh	S. C.	
EVANS, Philip	N. C.		EVANS, Philip	N. C.	
EWING, Alexander	Pa.		EWING, Alexander	Pa.	
F			F		
FAILING, Heinrich	N. Y.		FAILING, Heinrich	N. Y.	
FANCHER, Richard	Va.		FANCHER, Richard	Va.	
FARISH, Robert	Va.		FARISH, Robert	Va.	
FARMER, Jonas	Mass.		FARMER, Jonas	Mass.	
FARRAR, James	N. J.		FARRAR, James	N. J.	
FEZEL, Lawrence	Pa.		FEZEL, Lawrence	Pa.	
FELLOWS, Josiah	N. H.		FELLOWS, Josiah	N. H.	
FENNEL, Stith	S. C.		FENNEL, Stith	S. C.	
FENSTERMAKER, Frederick	Pa.		FENSTERMAKER, Frederick	Pa.	
FERGUS, Hugh	Pa.		FERGUS, Hugh	Pa.	
FINLEY, William	Pa.		FINLEY, William	Pa.	
FISH, Elisha	Mass.		FISH, Elisha	Mass.	
FITCHJARELL, Jarrell	N. C.		FITCHJARELL, Jarrell	N. C.	
FITZ GERALD, William	Mass.		FITZ GERALD, William	Mass.	
FLINN, John	Mass.		FLINN, John	Mass.	
FOERING, Christian Frederick	N. J.		FOERING, Christian Frederick	N. J.	
FOOTE, David	Mass.		FOOTE, David	Mass.	
FORD, Isaac	Mass.		FORD, Isaac	Mass.	
FORD, Jacob	Va.		FORD, Jacob	Va.	
FOSTER, Alexander	Mass.		FOSTER, Alexander	Mass.	
FRAZER, William	Va.		FRAZER, William	Va.	
FRENCH, Sylvanus	Mass.		FRENCH, Sylvanus	Mass.	
FRYE, Isaac	N. H.		FRYE, Isaac	N. H.	
FULLER, Elisha	Mass.		FULLER, Elisha	Mass.	
FULTON, William	Md.		FULTON, William	Md.	
G			G		
GALBRAITH, Samuel	Pa.		GALBRAITH, Samuel	Pa.	
GARLOUGH, John	Md.		GARLOUGH, John	Md.	
GARRETT, John	Del.		GARRETT, John	Del.	
GASTON, Esther Waugh	S. C.		GASTON, Esther Waugh	S. C.	
GASTON, Martha	S. C.		GASTON, Martha	S. C.	
GATEWOOD, Richard	Va.		GATEWOOD, Richard	Va.	
GEARHART, William	N. J.		GEARHART, William	N. J.	
GIBBS, Edward	N. J.		GIBBS, Edward	N. J.	
GIBBS, Solomon	Vt.		GIBBS, Solomon	Vt.	
GILBERT, Joseph	Conn.		GILBERT, Joseph	Conn.	
GILLIKIN, George	N. C.		GILLIKIN, George	N. C.	
GILMORE, Ephraim	Pa.		GILMORE, Ephraim	Pa.	
GIST, William	Md.		GIST, William	Md.	
GITHENS, Joshua	N. J.		GITHENS, Joshua	N. J.	
GLENN, John	Va.		GLENN, John	Va.	
GLOVER, John	N. C.		GLOVER, John	N. C.	
GLOVER, Samuel	Mass.		GLOVER, Samuel	Mass.	
GOLDSMITH, Wilmot	N. Y. & Conn.		GOLDSMITH, Wilmot	N. Y. & Conn.	
GRACE, William	Md.		GRACE, William	Md.	
GRANGER, Jonathan	Vt.		GRANGER, Jonathan	Vt.	
GRANT, John	N. C.		GRANT, John	N. C.	
GRAVE, Sebastian	Pa.		GRAVE, Sebastian	Pa.	
GRAVES, John	Ga.		GRAVES, John	Ga.	

GRAY, John N. Y.
 GRAY, William N. C.
 GREEN, Morris N. Y.
 GRIER, Robert S. C.
 GRIFFITH, John Pa.
 GRISWOLD, Ebenezer Vi.
 GRISWOLD, John Mass.
 GROVE, Francis Pa.
 GYGER, Jesley Pa.

H

HACKETT, Josiah N. H.
 HADDAWAY, William Webb Md.
 HAIL, Shadrack N. C.
 HAIN, John George Pa.
 HALE, Asa Vi. & N. H.
 HALEY, Lewis Va.
 HALL, Ebenezer N. H.
 HALL, Robert N. C.
 HALL, Seth Mass.
 HAMILTON, Alexander Pa.
 HAMILTON, David S. C.
 HAMILTON, George Pa.
 HAMILTON, John Va.
 HAMMITT, Benjamin Va.
 HANNA (H), Edward Pa.
 HANNA, Robert Pa.
 HANNA, Esom Va.
 HAND, Recompence N. J.
 HANSARD, William N. C.
 HARBORD, William Va.
 HARMON, John N. C.
 HARNDEN, Jonathan N. Y.
 HARRELL, Abraham N. C.
 HARRIS, James Md.
 HARRIS, John Va.
 HARRIS, Joshua Va.
 HARRISON, Daniel Va.
 HARROD (Harwood), John Pa.
 HARROD, Thomas Pa.
 HART, Joseph Mass.
 HARTLE, George Md.
 HARVEY, John Va.
 HARVEY, Samuel Pa.
 HASSAM, Samuel Mass.
 HATHAWAY, Jonathan N. J.
 HAWLEY, Josiah Vi.
 HAYES, Enoch N. H.
 HAYES, Wentworth N. H.
 HAYNES, Caleb N. Y.
 HEINER, Lewis N. C.
 HENDER, Eliphalet Conn.
 HENDERSON, Samuel Pa.
 HENNION, Joseph Pa.
 HENTON, Thomas Va.
 HERSHEY, Christian Pa.
 HESS, John N. Y.
 HEWITT, Elisha, Jr. Conn.
 HEWITT, Lewis Conn.
 HICKS, John Vi.
 HIGGINS, Samuel Md.
 HIGH, John, Jr. N. J.
 HILDBRETH, Oliver Mass.
 HILL, Comfort Mass.
 HILL, John Pa.
 HILL, Noah Conn.
 HINCHMAN, James N. J.
 HINES, David N. C.
 HOAR, Shadrack Mass.
 HOBSON, Adcock Va.
 HOBSON, Jordan Lawson Va.
 HOCKADAY, John Va.
 HOLLAND, William Md.
 HOLLINGSWORTH, Robert Va.
 HOLTZCLAW, Catharine Russell Va.
 HOLTZCLAW, Benjamin Va.
 HORTON, William N. Y. & Vi.
 HOTTEL, George Va.
 HOUSTON, Archibald N. C.
 HOWARD, James Va.
 HOWER, Jacob Md.
 HOYT, Simeon N. H.
 HUBBARD, Francis Mass.
 HUBBARD, John Ga.
 HUGHES, Benjamin Va.
 HUNSICKER, Henry Pa.
 HUNT, Enoch N. H.
 HURLEY, Cornelius Md.
 HURLEY, James Pa.
 HUTCHINGS, Christopher Va.

I

ICKES, John Pa.
 IRVINE, Robert Va.

J

JACKSON, Jehiel Conn.
 JACOBS, John Mass.
 JEFFERY, Aaron Va.
 JENCKES, Caleb R. I.
 JENKINS, Abiah Mass.
 JENKINS, Beriah Mass.
 JERSEY, John N. Y.
 JOBS, William N. J.
 JOHN, George Pa.
 JOHNSON, Caleb Pa.
 JOHNSON, Jacob Pa.
 JOHNSON, John Ga.
 JONES, Henry S. C.
 JONES, James Va.
 JONES, Samuel N. C.
 JONES, Vinkler N. C.
 JORALEMON, James N. J.

K

KEARSEY, Jonathan Pa.
 KEENE, Job Mass.
 KELLEY, Darby N. H.
 KELLEY, Jared N. J.
 KEMPER, Tillman Va.
 KENDALL, Peter Vi.
 KENNEDY, John, Sr. Va.
 KEPLER, Barnard Pa.
 KESSINGER, Mathias Va.
 KEY, George Va.
 KEY, Tandy Clark S. C.
 KIDDE, Lemuel Conn.
 KIDWELL, Jonathan N. C.
 KIPFER, John Pa.
 KILLIAN, Jacob N. C.
 KING, Benjamin, Jr. Mass.
 KING, Jonah Conn. & Mass.
 KINGSBURY, Joseph Mass.
 KINNE, Spencer Conn.
 KLINGENSMITH, Andrew Pa.
 KOPPENHAVER, John Michael Pa.
 KOUCHER, Daniel Pa.

L

LA BAR, William Pa.
 LA GRANGE, Jacob O. N. Y.
 LAIR, Matthias Va.
 LAMONT, John N. J.
 LANGHAM, Elias Va.
 LA SHELLES, George N. J.
 LAU, Michael Pa.
 LAUTZENHEISER, Henry Pa.
 LAWRENCE, Jacob N. Y.
 LEATCRAFT, George N. Y.
 LEE, William N. C.
 LELAND, Moses Mass.
 LENOIR, Thomas S. C.
 LEONARD, James N. Y.
 LERCH, John Pa.
 LE VAN, Jacob Pa.
 LEWIS, Isaac Pa.
 LEWIS, John Va.
 L'HOMMEDIEU, Constant N. Y.
 LIBBY, Jethro Mass.
 LIBBY, William Mass.
 LICK, William Pa.
 LIKENS, Andrew N. J. & Pa.
 LINK, William N. Y.
 LINTNER, Christian Pa.
 LIFE, Adam N. Y.
 LIPSCOMB, Bernard Pa.
 LIVEZEY, Nathan Pa.
 LOGAN, Timothy Va.
 LONG, Gideon Pa.
 LONG, Herman Pa.
 LONG, Hezekiah S. C.
 LOVE, William S. C.
 LUNDY, Samuel N. J.
 LYN, Joseph, Sr. Mass.
 LYN, David N. H.
 LYNN, William Va.
 LYTLE, William N. Y.

M

MACKAY, Alexander, Sr. N. Y.
 MANN, Jacob, Sr. Va.
 MANNING, Anthony Md.
 MANSFIELD, Samuel Md.
 MARRUBER, Simon (or Samuel) Pa.
 MARKEE, George Pa.
 MARSTON, Brackett Mass.
 MARTIN, Martin S. C.
 MARYE, James Va.
 MATLOCK, William N. C.

MATTISON, Joseph N. J.
 MAYER, Christopher Bartholomew Pa.
 MAYO, Joseph N. C.
 MCCOLLUM, Mary N. C.
 McCOMB, Andrew Va.
 MCCORMICK, John Va.
 MCCORMACK, Patrick Pa.
 MCCORMICK, James S. C.
 MCCULLOUGH, George Pa.
 MCCURDY, John, Jr. Pa.
 McDANIEL, Nehemiah N. H.
 McDOWELL, Mary McClung Va.
 McFARLAND, John Pa.
 McKEE, Alexander Pa.
 McKEE, John Pa.
 McKELVEY, James Pa.
 MCKINNEY, John N. J.
 MEDBURY, Nathan R. I.
 MERRISS, Edward R. I.
 MERRITT, Daniel N. C.
 MERRITT, Noah Mass.
 MESSENGER, Joseph Conn.
 MIDDLETON, Theodore Md.
 MILLER, Anthony, Sr. N. Y.
 MILLER, Elisha Conn.
 MILLER, Henry Pa.
 MILLER, Jacob, Sr. Va.
 MILLER, John Va.
 MILLER, Michael Md. & S. C.
 MILLER, Peter Pa.
 MILLIGAN, William Pa.
 MILLS, Thomas Va.
 MIMS, David N. C.
 MINOR, David Conn.
 MIXER, Joseph Mass.
 MOFFETT, Sarah McDowell Va.
 MONFORT, Dominicus N. Y.
 MONTGOMERY, James S. C.
 MOODIE, William Md.
 MOON, Benoni N. Y.
 MOON, Henry Pa.
 MOON, William S. C.
 MORRIS, David N. Y.
 MORSE, Timothy Mass.
 MORTON, Aznes Woodson Va.
 MORTON, Elijah Va.
 MORTON, George Pa.
 MOSER, Jacob Pa.
 MOSSER, Johannes Nicholas Pa.
 MOWER, Thomas Mass.
 MOWRY, Gideon R. I.
 MOXLEY, Nehemiah Md.
 MUMMERT, John Pa.
 MUMBERT, William Pa.
 MURDOCK, Elisha Mass.
 MURPHY, Daniel Md.
 MUSE, Samuel Va.
 MYERS, George Pa.

N

NASH, David, Sr. Mass.
 NASH, Joseph, Jr. Mass.
 NEAL, Thomas, Sr. S. C.
 NEILL, William Md.
 NEILSON, William Vi.
 NESBET, James S. C.
 NEVILLE, Joseph Va.
 NEVIN, Daniel Pa.
 NEWELL, Josiah, Sr. Mass.
 NEWMAN, Abbot Va.
 NEWMAN, Jonathan Va.
 NEWMAN, Walter Va.
 NEWTON, William Va.
 NICODEMUS, Conrad Md.
 NIVER, Michael N. Y.
 NOBLE, Josiah Vi.
 NOLAND, James N. C.
 NYE, Seth Mass.

O

OLDS, George Vi.
 ONEAL, Barton Md.
 ONEAL, John Md.
 OSTMOR, Roeliff N. Y.

P

PAGE, James N. C.
 PAGE, John Md.
 PALMER, William Va.
 PARKER, Lemuel Conn.
 PARKER, Benjamin Va.
 PARTRIDGE, John, Sr. Conn.
 PARTRIDGE, John, Jr. Mass.
 PARTRIDGE, Lovet Mass.

PEARSON, Silas, Sr.	Mass.	SHAUCK, John	Pa.	U	
PENDER, John	N. C.	SHAUCK, Michael	Pa.	UTLEY, William, Jr.	N. C.
PENDLETON, Curtis	Va.	SHAVER, John	Pa.		
PENDLETON, Henry, Sr.	Va.	SHELTON, John	Va.	V	
PERKINS, Joel	Mass.	SHEPARD, William	N. C.	VAN DER BILT, Derick	N. Y.
PERKINS, John	S. C.	SHERILL, Abraham	N. Y.	VAN DRUSEN, Tobias R.	N. Y.
PERKINS, Ute	N. C.	SHIELDS, William	N. C.	VAN GORDON, Jacobus	N. Y.
PERRY, Abner	N. C.	SHIPP, Thomas	Va.	VAN NOSTRAND, Jacob	N. J.
PETERS, John	Va.	SHOCK, Jacob	Pa.	VAN ORDEEN, Jacobus	N. Y.
PETERSON, Henry	N. J.	SHUGART, Elna	Pa.	VEEDER, Nicolas	N. Y.
PHILLIPS, Joseph	Ga.	SHULTZ, Christian	N. Y.	VIELE, Lewis	N. Y.
PHILLIPS, Richard	Mass. & R. I.	SIXES, Abner	Mass.		
PIERCE, Joseph, Sr.	Del.	SILVER, Benjamin	Md.	W	
PIERCE, Joseph, Jr.	Del.	SIMMONS, Charles	Va.	WADE, George, Sr.	Va.
PIERCE (Pearce), William ..	Ga.	SIMS, Elisha	N. C.	WALKER, Alexander	S. C.
PIERSON, Silas	N. Y.	SKEAN, James	Pa.	WALKER, Edmund, Jr.	Va.
PIKE, John	N. J.	SLADE, Nicholas	Md.	WALKER, Isaac	Pa.
PIKE, Samuel	Mass.	SLATER, Benjamin	Conn.	WALLACE, John	Pa.
PITTS, Samuel	Mass.	SLEEPER, Samuel	N. H.	WALLACE, Weymouth	N. H.
PLUMER, Moses	Mass.	SLEEPER, Stephen	N. H.	WALLACE, William	Pa.
PORTER, Robert	Ga.	SMITH, Alexander Gordon ..	N. H.	WALLING, James	N. Y.
POST, Jan	N. Y.	SMITH, Benjamin	N. H.	WALLING, John	Va.
POTTINGER, Robert	Md.	SMITH, Cornelius C.	N. Y.	WALTMAN, Valentine	Pa.
POWELL, Thomas	Va.	SMITH, Isaac	Mass.	WARD, Benjamin	Va.
POWERS, Ephraim	Mass.	SMITH, Joseph	N. H.	WARD, Stephen	Va.
PRICE, Daniel	S. C.	SMITH, Michael	Pa.	WARREN, Asa	Mass.
PRICE, Ralph	N. J.	SMITH, Richard	N. Y.	WARREN, Gamaliel	N. J.
PRICE, William	Md.	SMITH, Walter	Md.	WASHINGTON, Joseph	Pa.
PRICE, Henry	S. C.	SMITH, Walter	N. J.	WATKINS, Evans	Va.
PRUITT, Joshua	N. C.	SNYDER, William	N. Y.	WATSON, Jude	Mass.
		SOULE, Benjamin	Mass.	WATSON, William	S. C.
Q		SPECK, Michael	Pa.	WAYNE, Anthony	Pa.
QUILHOT, Jacobus	N. Y.	SPENCER, Thomas	Conn.	WEAVER, John	Va.
QUILHOT, John	N. Y.	SPRAGUE, Phineas, Sr.	Mass.	WEAVER, Samuel	N. C. & Va.
		SPRAGUE, Samuel	Mass.	WEBSTER, John	Va.
H		STALLINGS, John	Va.	WEBSTER, Joshua	Conn.
RAMSEY, Robert	Pa.	STARRE, Henry	Md.	WEBSTER, Thomas	Ga.
RAMSEY, Thomas	Va.	STEARNS, Ezra	Mass.	WEED, Peter	Conn.
RANDALL, Jonathan	N. I.	STEBBINS, James	Mass.	WELBOEN, John	N. C.
RANDALL, Robert	Va.	STEINBERGER, John	Va.	WELLS, Paul	N. H.
RANDLES, Andrew	N. Y.	STEINBERGER, Lorenz	Pa.	WENGER, Martin	Pa.
RANKINS, William	Va.	STETLER, Henry	Pa.	WESTERN, James	Vt.
RANLEY, John	Pa.	STEWART, James	Del.	WESTON, Edmund	Mass.
REED, Benjamin	Pa.	STILES, Asael	N. H.	WHEATLEY, John	N. H. & Vt.
REED, Thomas	Pa.	STOCKTON, Abraham	N. J.	WHEELER, Thomas	Md.
REED, William	N. C.	STOEYER, John Casper, Jr. ..	Pa.	WHEELER, William	Md.
REEG, Johann Peter	Pa.	STORM, Garret	N. Y.	WHELOCK, John	Mass.
REEVES, Abner	Pa.	STRICKLER, Andrew, Sr.	Pa.	WHIGHAM, William	Pa.
REINOLD, John George	Pa.	STRONG, David	Conn.	WHITE, George	Pa.
REINICK, William, Jr.	Mass.	SUTHERLAND, Ransom	N. C.	WHITE, James	N. C.
REMSEN, George (or Joris) ..	N. Y.	SUTTON, Abraham	Pa.	WHITE, Joseph	Mass.
REYNOLDS, Titus	N. Y.	SWING, Samuel	N. J.	WHITE, Thomas	Va.
REYNOLDS, William	Md.			WHITTINGTON, Francis, Sr. ..	S. C.
RICE, Conrad	Pa.	T		WICKLIFFE, Charles	Va.
RICE, Fisher	Va.	TANDY, Roger	Va.	WIENSMER, Peter	N. Y.
RICE, Nehemiah	N. H.	TANNER, Nathan (el)	R. I.	WIGHTMAN, Elisha	R. I.
RICH, Richard	Mass.	TAPPAN, Christopher	N. H.	WILCOX, Ezra	Conn.
RICHARDS, Owen	Pa.	TAYLOR, Philip	N. C.	WILLIAMS, Cornelius	N. Y.
RICHMOND, Stephen	Mass.	TAYLOR, Richard Squire	Va.	WILLIAMS, John	Pa.
RIGGS, John	Md.	TAYLOR, Titus	Pa.	WILLIAMSON, Joseph	Pa.
RIGGS, Joseph	N. J.	TEAM, Adam	N. C. & S. C.	WILLIAMSON, Wynant	Mass.
RINGWALT, Jacob, Sr.	Pa.	TEIS, Michael	Pa.	WILSON, Malachi	Va.
ROBBINS, Thomas	S. C.	TEMPLE, Levi	Mass.	WIMBROW, Thomas P.	Md.
ROBERSON, James	Va.	Tew, Daniel	Mass.	WINDHAM, George	Md.
ROBERTSON, John	Va.	THARP, James	N. C.	WINGET, Caleb	Pa.
ROBERTSON, Samuel, Sr.	Conn.	THAYER, Jonathan, Jr.	Mass.	WINTERS, Thomas	Pa.
ROBINSON, Robert	Pa.	THOMAS, John	Pa.	WISE, Joseph	Ga.
ROGERS, Hezekiah	N. Y.	THOMAS, Samuel	Md.	WOFFORD, John	S. C.
ROB(UG)ERS, Matthew	S. C.	THOMPSON, Hugh	Pa.	WOLCOTT, Elijah	Conn.
ROREBAUGH, John	Va.	THOMPSON, William	Ga.	WOMACK, John	N. C.
ROSE, John	R. I.	THOMPSON, Zachariah	Md.	WOODRUFF, Joseph	N. C.
ROSS, Robert	Pa.	THORNTON, Francis	Va.	WOODS, Samuel	Pa.
ROTHERAM, Jacob	Del.	THORP, Reuben	R. I.	WOOLARD, John	N. C.
ROUNDS, John	Md.	THRASHER, John	N. C.	WOOLFOLK, John, Sr.	Va.
RUSSELL, Gideon, Jr.	Conn.	THRELKELD, Elijah	Va.	WOOLLEY, William	N. J.
		THROCKMORTON, Samuel	N. J.	WORDEN, Joseph	R. I.
S		TIBBETTS, Giles	Mass.	WRIGHT, Isaac	N. C.
SALTER, John	N. H.	TILLINGHAUST, Benjamin ..	R. I.		
SAUNDERS, Julius	Va.	TILSON, John	Mass.	Y	
SAVER, Samuel	Mass.	TILTON, Sylvester	N. J.	YEAGER, John	Va.
SCARBOROUGH, James	Va.	TOOTHAKER, Roger	Pa.	YORK, John	N. C.
SCHELL, John	N. Y.	TOTTEN, John	Pa.	YOUNG, Jane (Flint)	N. Y.
SCHNEIDER, Daniel, Jr.	Pa.	TOWNSEND, Dennis	Mass.		
SCHWAB, John George	Pa.	TRIMBLE, William	Va.	Z	
SCOFIELD, Smith	N. Y.	TROUT, Wendel	Pa.	ZIMMERMAN, John	Pa.
SCOTT, James	Va.	TRUEBLOOD, Abel	N. C.		
SHALLCROSS, Leonard	Pa.	TUCKER, Reuben	Va.		
SHARP, George	N. Y.	TURNER, Elisha	N. Y.		
		TYLER, Daniel	Conn.		

National Board of Management

Regular Meeting, April 25, 1936

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. William A. Becker, in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., on Saturday, April 25, 1936, at 9:30 A.M.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, gave as the keynote for the day the word "REJOICE"—"Rejoice in the Lord Always and again I say Rejoice," and quoted from "The Lifted Heart" by Margaret Widdermer, and offered prayer.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States was given.

The President General extended a cordial welcome to the new members, hoping that they would not only enjoy the sessions together but would receive inspiration to carry the message back to their States and communities, and stated: "My heart is filled with joy this morning. Our Congress has come and gone—the Congress to which we have all looked forward, for which we have each one given the best of ourselves. Because of what you have done, what you have been to me, we have together been able to present a constructive program which we trust will bring inspiration for an even better year's work to come. Your many kindnesses to me have rejoiced my heart. Your love and loyalty make all things possible—giving faith that is able to remove mountains. In that spirit may we work together in the coming year for the glory of our country. I trust that each of you has had a happy time and that the hopes and desires nearest your hearts at this time have been realized. We will go forward together."

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, called the roll, the following members being recorded as present: *National Officers:* Mrs. Becker, Mrs. McCurry, Mrs. Gundrum, Miss Dilley, Mrs. O'Byrne, Mrs. Alexander, Miss Harris, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Messenger, Miss Street, Mrs. Platt, Mrs. Graves, Mrs. Mauldin, Mrs. Dixon, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Baughman, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Talmadge, Mrs. Keesee, Mrs. Pouch, Mrs. Robert, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs.

Goodhue, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Tomm, Mrs. Reed; *State Regents:* Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Sloan, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Latimer, Mrs. Williams (Del.), Mrs. Haig, Mrs. Williams (Fla.), Mrs. Adams (Ga.), Mrs. Laney, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Farwell, Mrs. Emery, Mrs. Rex, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Lacey, Mrs. Binford, Mrs. Shanklin, Mrs. Nason, Mrs. Schermerhorn, Mrs. Duxbury, Mrs. Herrin, Mrs. Chiles, Mrs. Woodside, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Hoskins, Miss Clay, Mrs. Shortle, Mrs. Clapp, Mrs. Belk, Mrs. Heaume, Mrs. Neff, Mrs. Harding, Mrs. Sheppard, Miss Sheldon, Mrs. McCrillis, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Rothrock, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Overfield, Mrs. Rowbotham, Mrs. Head, Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Averill, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Wilbur, Miss Johnson; *State Vice Regent:* Mrs. Brundage.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, read her report.

Report of Chaplain General

The Memorial Service was held Sunday afternoon, April 19th, in Memorial Continental Hall.

All the duties of the office as specified for the meetings of the Continental Congress, were carried on.

SAIDEE E. BOYD,
Chaplain General.

The President General stated she had no report other than the Congress.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Talmadge, stated that the minutes of the last Board and those of the Congress had been prepared and approved and ready for the magazine.

The Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Keesee, stated that the letters to the Real Daughters had been sent, as directed by Congress, as a personal message from the National Board and the members of the National Society assembled in Congress.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Robert, moved *That 10 former members be rein-*

stated. Seconded by Mrs. Keesee. Carried.
The Historian General, Mrs. Julian G. Goodhue, read her report.

Report of Historian General

In order to clarify any question regarding the lineage books, may I say that some years ago there was a national ruling requiring that six volumes, no more and no fewer, be printed each year.

The same clerks who have been doing the compiling of copy for the lineage books will continue to do so. This means that there will be no change of personnel except that those clerks will now be under the jurisdiction of Mrs. Spencer, Registrar General, instead of under the Historian General. Material used in this compiling has always been brought from the Registrar General's office to this one and returned to the former when it has been used. The ruling limiting the volumes to six per year has prevented our catching up on the many, many records yet unpublished.

The reorganization of the office of the Historian General will permit concentration on work of strictly historic nature logically belonging there. I am told that various attempts to effect this change have been made over a period of twenty years. I did not know this when I requested the change, but I am grateful that it has now been made.

We are happy that the Congress has voted to sponsor Moore House, Yorktown National Monument Park, Virginia, and to furnish, through voluntary gifts of the chapters, that great patriotic shrine to American Independence, the room in which the terms of surrender were drawn up. The actual signing occurred in a field and the exact spot is unknown. I hope that every chapter will consider it a privilege to contribute something towards this objective.

We must now really push the accumulation of our collection of original manuscripts. Place rare papers and letters between cellophane and send in a stiff cover.

This morning I wakened with certain thoughts welling up in my heart. May I give some of them to you?

We are, these days, writing important chapters in our own personal history as well as in the history of the Society. As

Chapter Regents we looked with awe upon members of the National Board. You remember! Why did we feel so?

Because what we worshipped was not women but ideals. What a tribute it is to be placed on the pedestal of another's heart! We fall farther and with a greater crash when we descend to the line of the commonplace.

Disillusionment is one of the saddest and most devastating experiences of the human heart. Let us not be responsible for such a disaster.

We have today, all of us, turned a page. We have left the chapter of the last experience. That is written—but the next one is not. To our members we are, perhaps, the heroines of this Society's current history—"giants in the earth"—as it were. That should make us both humble and strong; humble, because we must recognize that not one of us is personally indispensable; and strong, because the fact that we occupy the position we have brings with it the consciousness that in so doing, contest or no contest, we are keeping out some one else who might have filled it just as well or, perchance, better. That should inspire and strengthen us to give to our office the very best of which we are capable.

If we do so, we shall make this chapter and the succeeding ones of which we are to be the authors, the beautifully written, the unforgettable ones, in the narrative of this great Society and of our own lives.

MARY A. GOODHUE,
Historian General.

The Librarian General, Mrs. Luther Eugene Tomm, read her report.

Report of Librarian General

The Library welcomed thousands of visitors during the Congress.

The bookplate collection of the states has been added to by the gift of the state bookplate of Kansas and Oklahoma.

The following list of accessions comprises 258 books, 46 pamphlets, 28 manuscripts and 4 charts.

BOOKS ARIZONA

Genealogical History of the Sturgeons of North America.
1926. From Charles Trumbull Hayden Chapter.

COLORADO

Portrait and Biographical Record of Denver and Vicinity. 1898. From Mrs. Chase Doster of Colorado Chapter.
History of Denver With Outlines of Earlier History of the Rocky Mountain Country. J. C. Smiley. 1903. From Mrs. W. H. Kestler, Mrs. Frank M. Johnson and Colorado Chapter.

CONNECTICUT

Sweden and the American Revolution. 1926. From the author Prof. Adolph B. Benson through Evening Group of Mary Clay Wooster Chapter.
New History of Old Windsor. D. Howard. 1935. From Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter.
Looking Forward From Three Centuries of Independent Self-Government. H. B. Spelman. From Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Known American Ancestors of Mary Silence (Skinner) Wiggins. Compiled and presented by Inez L. Wiggins through Margaret Whetten Chapter.
Brooke Family of Whitechurch, Hampshire, England, Together With Account of Acting-Governor Robert Brooke of Maryland and Col. Ninian Beall of Maryland and Some of Their Descendants. T. W. Balch. 1899. From Magruder Chapter in memory of Miss Maria Forrest Bailey.
Scrap Book on Salem, Mass. Founded in 1626 by Roger Conant. From Columbia Chapter.

ENGLAND

Ancestry of Joseph Trounbridge Bailey of Philadelphia and Catherine Goddard Weaver of Newport, R. I. J. T. Bailey. 1892. From Mrs. Mary Brownson Kenway, Vice Regent of England.

INDIANA

Biographical and Historical Sketches of Early Indiana. W. W. Woolen. 1883. From Indiana "Daughters."
Cemetery Records, Fulton County. 1935. Compiled and presented by Manitou Chapter.
History and Genealogy of Descendants of Cornelius and Elizabeth Utley Lyster With Brief Sketches of Early Lyster, Wyckoff and Van Orden Families in America. 1935-36. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Bess Sellers Johnson through Alexander Hamilton Chapter and Indiana "Daughters."

MARYLAND

Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties. J. D. Warfield. 1905. From Mrs. Frank Madison Dick through Dorset Chapter.
The Chesapeake Bay Country. S. Earle. 2nd ed. 1924. From Erasmus Perry Chapter.
 Following 2 volumes presented through Mrs. E. B. Luckett, Librarian of Baltimore Chapter:
Sketches of Tudor Hall and the Booth Family. E. V. Mahoney. 1925. Gift of Mrs. Ella Mahoney.
Tidewater Maryland. P. Wiltach. 1931. Gift of Mrs. Blanch S. Ferguson.
Princeton. V. L. Collina. 1914. From Mrs. F. Hartman Hill through General Smallwood Chapter.
Old Somerset On The Eastern Shore of Maryland. C. Torrence. 1935. From Nanticoke Chapter in honor of Mrs. Elba W. Wheatley, Organizing Regent.
Memorial of First Century of Georgetown College. D. C. Comprising a History of Georgetown University. J. C. Shea. 1891. From Mrs. Josiah Waters Jones through Col. Tench Tilgham Chapter.

MASSACHUSETTS

Epitaphs in Old Burying Grounds of Lexington, Mass. F. H. Brown. 1905. From Lexington Chapter.

MICHIGAN

Cyclopedia of Michigan, Historical and Biographical. 1900. From Louisa St. Clair Chapter.
Jones of Jonesville and Other Joneses. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Vivian Lyon Moore.
Lenawee County 1830 Census. 1935. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Harriet Cole Bowen.

MISSISSIPPI

Bible Records and Prerequisite Items. Mississippi D. A. R. 3 vols. 1934-6. From Mississippi "Daughters."

NEW YORK

Life and Times of Major John Mason of Connecticut, 1600-1672. L. B. Mason. 1935. From Mrs. Nellie Mason Kirby.
Rhinebeck, N. Y. Records. Vols. 2, 7-9. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Helen R. de Laporte.
Contributions to the History of Glenville. P. M. Van Epps. From Beukendal Chapter through Mrs. Percy M. Van Epps.
History of Orange County. R. Headley. 1908. From Minisink Chapter in memory of Alice Hart Nesbitt.
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Some Descendants of Johannes Oatman 1654-1716 and Wife Femmetje Kock 1654-1732. W. E. Osborn & R. I. Oatman. From Myra Oatman Osborn of Jonas Bronck Chapter.

PENNSYLVANIA

Genealogy of the Sharpless family. G. Cope. 1887. From Mrs. John H. Phillips, Organizing Regent, Colonel William Wallace Chapter in memory of her mother, Mrs. Peter F. Vollnoge.
Baptismal Records of First Lutheran Church, Greensburg, Westmoreland County. Rev. J. M. Steck 1792-1830, Rev. M. J. Steck 1830-1848, Rev. J. Meckling 1848-1853. From Fort Hand Chapter.

TENNESSEE

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Franklin County Will Book 1808-1860. 2 vols. 1936.
Davidson County Wills and Inventories 1805-16. Vol. 3. 1936.
Coffee County Wills 1836-60. Vol. 1. 1936.
Hamilton County Deeds, Abstracts of Books A, B, C, D, 1820-1841. 1936.
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UTAH

History of Sanpete and Emery Counties. W. H. Lever. 1898. From Utah "Daughters."

VERMONT

History of Stowe 1763-1934. W. J. Bigelow. 1934. From Captain Jedediah Hyde Chapter.

VIRGINIA

Caskie Family of Virginia. J. A. Caskie. 1928. From Virginia "Daughters."

WEST VIRGINIA

Following 10 volumes from West Virginia "Daughters" through Mrs. Eunice Proctor Perkins, State Historian:
Marriages in Barbours, Hancock and Pocahontas Counties.
Marriages in Counties of Wood, 1801-1843, Wirt 1854-1864 and Ritchie 1843-1864.
Marriages in Marion County 1842-1865.
Marriages in Taylor County 1853-1875.
Marriages in Berkeley County 1797-1816.
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Roy Family of Virginia and Kentucky. N. R. Roy. 1935. Purchased from Hugh Vernon Washington Fund.

PAMPHLETS

CONNECTICUT

Following 3 pamphlets from Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter:
Loan Exhibition by the Citizens of Fairfield, In Celebration of the 300th Anniversary of Founding of Connecticut. 1935.
List of 87 Old Houses in Fairfield Marked in Celebration of Connecticut Tercentenary 1635-1935.
Ye Olde Towne of Fairfield, Connecticut Tercentenary 1635-1935.

INDIANA

Following 2 pamphlets from Alexander Hamilton Chapter:
Scroll of Phi Delta Theta. Vol. 60, No. 2. 1935.
Second Mount Pleasant Baptist Church Centennial 1835-1935.

MARYLAND

Historical Records of Christ P. E. Church Cemetery, Cambridge. G. Steele. From Mrs. R. C. Lednum through Dorset Chapter.

MISSOURI

Following 2 pamphlets from Elizabeth Benton Chapter:
Lineage Papers of Members of Elizabeth Benton Chapter, D. A. R.
Genealogical Records of Members of Elizabeth Benton Chapter, D. A. R.

NEW JERSEY

The Huguenots On The Hackensack. D. Demarest. 1886. From New Jersey "Daughters."

PENNSYLVANIA

Following 3 pamphlets from Fort Hand Chapter:
Record of Communicants and Confirmands of the First Lutheran Church, Greensburg, Westmoreland County 1799-1830.

Record of Marriages of Jonas Mechling, Evangelical Lutheran Minister, Greensburg, Westmoreland County.

Records of Herold's Reformed Church, Westmoreland County. Rev. John William Weber 1784-1792. Rev. N. P. Hecke 1820-1862.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Biographical Sketch of Rev. William Martin. From Mary Adair Chapter.

VERMONT

Early History of Weathersfield. E. W. Butterfield. From General Lewis Morris Chapter.

OTHER SOURCES

Annual Message of Order of First Families of Virginia 1607-1620. From the Society.

Allen and Lane Families of Georgia and Virginia. 1936. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Katharine C. Gottschalk.

Montgomery County, Tennessee 1820 Census. M. L. Houston.

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State Houses of South Carolina 1751-1936. A. S. Salley.

Following 2 volumes purchased from Hugh Vernon Washington fund:

Alabama Records, Vol. 35—Madison County Newspapers. K. P. Jones & P. J. Candrud. 1936.

Early Settlers and Brief History of Gallatin County, Illinois, Road Petitions, Constables Petitions and Miscellaneous Lists. L. Bender. 1936.

MANUSCRIPTS

WEST VIRGINIA

Marriages in Pleasant County 1853-1860. From West Virginia "Daughters" through Mrs. Eunice Proctor Perkins, State Historian.

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Following 4 manuscripts from Mrs. Grace Christian Miller Warner:

Col. Richard Johnson of the King's Council and Some of His Descendants. 1936.

Some Descendants of William McCreight of South Carolina. G. C. M. Warner. 1935.

Will of James Quarles, 1823, and Will of Ann Quarles. 1936.

Christian Wills. B. R. Miller & G. C. M. Warner. 1936.

CHART

MARYLAND

Col. John Rodgers, Born in Scotland, 1726-1794. From Mrs. I. P. Gough, through Tercentenary Club of Baltimore.

GENEALOGICAL RECORDS COMMITTEE

BOOKS

ARKANSAS

Report of Arkansas Genealogical Records Committee. Vol. 10. 1935-36.

CALIFORNIA

Court House and Church Records from California. Vol. 1. 1936.

Cemetery Records from California—Northern Counties. Vol. 3. 1936.

Vital Records from Family Bibles. Vol. 2. 1936.

Notes Concerning Family Histories. Vol. 1. 1936.

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Scrap Book of Pioneers. F. L. Ward. 1936. Escholtzia Chapter.

Indexed Genealogical Clippings from Berkeley Daily Gazette. Vol. 3, pt. 1. E. S. Schmidt. 1936.

CONNECTICUT

North Cemetery and Old North Cemetery in West Hartford. 1936.

New Haven County Church, Bible, Wills and Deeds. 1935. Agnes Dickinson Lee Chapter.

One Hundred Bible Records. Anna Warner Bailey Chapter. 1936.

Records of First Congregational Church of Enfield. Penelope Terry Abbey Chapter. 1936.

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Report of District of Columbia Genealogical Records Committee. Mrs. Elmer C. Curry, compiler. Vols. 16, 17, 18, 21 & 22. 1936.

Washington and Georgetown Directory, 1853. From Mrs. Harry M. Howard.

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Penn Family of Virginia. M. M. Penn. 1936.

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Marriage Records of Henry County 1867-1880. 1936.

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Marriages in Johnson County From First Settlement to 1880. 1936.

Iowa Genealogical Records. O. K. Porter. Vols. 21-24. 1936.

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LOUISIANA

Genealogical Records, Louisiana D. A. R. 1936.

MAINE

Old Families of Dexter. A. W. Murphy & M. H. Hamilton. 1935. Rebecca Weston Chapter.

List of Revolutionary Soldiers and Pensioners of Knox County. E. K. Gould. 1935. Lady Knox Chapter.

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Miscellaneous and Family Records. Maine D. A. R. 1935-36.

Genealogy of Castner Family of Waldoboro. M. E. Castner. 1935.

Unofficial Records Found in Old Book in Possession of Alton Thomas of Belfast Including Incomplete Records of Northport.

Smithfield Cemetery Records. 1936.

Congregational Church, Rockland 1835-1935. 1936.

Harpwell Town Records 1758. M. S. Pinkham. 1936.

MARYLAND

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 Historical Records of Christ P. E. Church Cemetery, Cambridge. G. Steele.
 Records of Stepney Parish 1700-1800. 1936.
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 Census of Calvert County 1800. 1936.
 Census of Caroline County 1800. 1936.
 Census of Dorchester County 1800. 1936.
 Census of Frederick County 1800. 1936.
 Census of Kent County 1800. 1936.
 Census of Montgomery County 1800. 1936.
 Census of Prince Georges County 1800. 1936.
 Census of Queen Anne County 1800. 1936.

MASSACHUSETTS

- Abington Marriage Records 1788-1868. 1936.
 Bible Records. 1935-36.
 Commissions, Deeds, Inscriptions, Pension Papers, Revolutionary War Claims and Wills. 1935-36.
 Bible and Family Records. 1935-36.
 Itemized Account of all Contributions to Genealogical Records Committee, Massachusetts Society D. A. R. 1935-36.

MICHIGAN

- Marriage Records Calhoun County 1834-1870. 2 vols. 1936.
 Battle Creek Chapter.
 Deeds of Calhoun County 1833-1843. 2 vols. Battle Creek Chapter.
 Tract Book of Calhoun County. 1936. Battle Creek Chapter.
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 Michigan Bible Records and Genealogical Notes. V. L. Moore. 1935-36.
 Marriages in Hillsdale County 1867-1870. 1936.
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 Jackson County Births and Deaths 1867-1870. 1936.
 Census Records for Lenawee County 1845. 1935.
 Ingham County Marriages 1838-1867. Lansing Chapter. 1935.
 Genealogical Records of Louisa St. Clair Chapter, D. A. R. Vol. 3. 1935-36.
 Town Records of Washington, Macomb County 1827-1857. 1936. General Richardson Chapter.
 Ingham County Vital Records.

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- Report of Minnesota Genealogical Records Committee. 1936. Monument Chapter.

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- Genealogical Records of N. S., D. A. R. in Mississippi. 1936.

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 Genealogical Gleanings. Mrs. A. N. Maltby. 1934-35.

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 Wills, Bonds and Mortgages of Sussex County, N. J., and Orange County, N. Y. A. S. Decker. 1936.
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 Collections of Jersey Blue Chapter, D. A. R. 1935-36.

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 Family Genealogies. Nova Caesarea Chapter. 1936.
 Settlers of Warren and Hunterdon Counties, 1818. Peggy Warno Chapter. 1936.
 Bible Records of New Jersey. Vol. 1. Red Bank Chapter. 1936.
 Coffeen Family of New England and a Coffin Family of Penna. Watchung Chapter. 1936.
 Cemetery Records, Bergen County. 1936.
 Genealogical Miscellany. Westfield Chapter. 1936.
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- Interments in Salem Moravian Graveyard, Winston-Salem. 1936.
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- Personal Interviews With Oregon People. Multnomah Chapter. Vol. 1. 1936.
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- Report Rhode Island Genealogical Records Committee. Vol. 1. 1936.

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- Family Records of Washington Pioneers. A. M. Rawlings. Vol. 6. 1935-36.
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WISCONSIN

- Wisconsin Genealogical Records. 1934-36.
 Society of Colonial Wars in Wisconsin 1898 and 1906. Mrs. George B. Averill.

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- Rev. N. E. Harmon Marriages. H. B. Ferrell. 1936.

MICHIGAN

- Following 4 pamphlets from Abi Evans Chapter:
 Doty Family in Lenawee County. F. S. Whelan.
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 Brief History of Obadiah Rogers Family. F. S. Whelan. 1935.

Spencer Notes. F. S. Whelan. 1935.
History of George David Allmendinger Family. C. Allmendinger. 1935.
Story of Ninety Years—Isabella Bright Fink. 1936. Mrs. Vivian Lyon Moore.
Stephen Hungerford Who Married Eliza Paddock and His Descendants. G. E. C. Keeler. 1936.

MISSOURI

Genealogy of Alexander Beall 1649-1744. 1936.
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NEW YORK

Descendants of Samuel Parker, Revolutionary Soldier of Coventry and Byron, N. Y. M. A. Moulthrop. 1927.

NORTH CAROLINA

Royal Ancestry of Cocke Family and Armistead Whendon Gill. Micajah Pitway Chapter. 1936.
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North Carolina Tombstone Records Book A and B. 1936.
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Old Cemetery on West Fifth St. in Rear of First Presbyterian Church, Charlotte. 1936.
North Carolina Bible Records. 1936.

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The House of Excellence: History of Philadelphia's Own Market Place. 1931. Compiled and presented by Edwin C. Moore.

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MARYLAND

Ancestral Charts of Members of John Eager Howard Chapter. M. L. Knight. 1936.

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Family Bible Records of Edward Smith and Rebecca Sinickson, Jacob Stanger and John Hufty. F. D. Edmunds. 1933.

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Deed of Gift, Richard Durrett to His Five Daughters, Albemarle County, Va. 1784.
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Birth Dates from Family Records of Thompson-Ward Families of Albemarle County, Va.

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Cemeteries, Columbia County. 1936.
Cemetery Records of Jackson County. 1936.
Cemetery Records of Klamath County. 1936.
Oregon Miscellaneous Genealogical Records. 1936.
Linn County Cemetery Records. 1935-36.
Multnomah Chapter, D. A. R. Genealogical Records Committee Report. 1935.
Champoeg and St. Paul's Catholic Cemetery, Marion County. Champoeg Chapter. 1936.
Cemetery at Keyesville, Clatsop County, Mo. Champoeg Chapter. 1936.
Olex Cemetery, Gilliam County.
Pleasant Hill and Malkay Cemetery, Eugene. Oregon Lewis and Clark Chapter. 1936.
St. Mary's and Brainerd Cemeteries, Portland. 1936.
Cemetery Records of Josephine County. Rogue River Chapter. 1936.
Taylors of Va. and Chase of New England. Eulalona Chapter. 1935-36.
De Graff, Opdengraef, Updegraff and Allied Families. Eulalona Chapter. 1935-36.
Stearns, Calver, Zumwalt and Other Families. Eulalona Chapter. 1935-36.
Miscellaneous Oregon Records. 1936.

PENNSYLVANIA

Abstracts of Will Book "A" Perry County, Volume 1, 1820-1835. 1936. From Perry County Chapter.

CHARTS

MISSOURI

Incomplete Family Tree of Mrs. Mada Ella Fuller Green of Kansas City, Mo.
Family Tree of Mrs. Martha Stanley Humphreys-Mulholy of Kansas City, Mo.

OTHER SOURCES

Chart from Book Fishers and Their Kin. H. T. Fisher.

MAY A. TOMM,

Librarian General.

The Curator General, Mrs. Reed, spoke of the desire of the Daughters of Montana to have returned to them, for placing therein native woods and stones, the spade used in turning the first earth for Memorial Continental Hall. After discussion, it was the consensus of opinion that it be left "as is."

The Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. Richardson, reminded the members of the necessity of checking and forwarding to her accurate reports on work done so that the Report of the National Society to the Smithsonian Institution would not only be a report of the organization but a valuable historical record.

The Chairman, Magazine Committee, Mrs. Edgar F. Puryear, stated that 157 new subscriptions to the Magazine had been received during the week of Congress and \$42.25 received in sales of single copies. Mrs. Puryear urged the members to send pictures with the articles to appear, and to do so early.

The President General requested that the States send in such articles as were most interesting to their particular State and as with State conferences, they be sent in promptly so that the Magazine would contain up-to-date news.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Lue Reynolds Spencer, read her report.

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 93 applications presented to the Board.

LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER,

Registrar General.

Mrs. Spencer moved *That the 93 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society.* Seconded by Mrs. Pouch. Carried.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

The Hugh Ochiltree Chapter at Orange, Texas, is presented for official disbandment, because there are no members now on the roll.

The following Chapters have met all requirements, according to the National By-laws and are now presented for confirmation:

Cornelius Harnett, Dunn, North Carolina.
DuBois-Hite, Brownsville, Texas.

HELENA R. POUCH,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Pouch moved *the acceptance of the Organizing Secretary General's report.* Seconded by Mrs. Spencer. Carried.

Mrs. Moss of Missouri, a former chairman of the National Old Trails Committee of the National Society, spoke on the subject of the placing of the Madonna of the Trail from Bethesda, Md., to Upland, Calif., and the encouragement and assistance given the committee and the National Society by the National Old Trails Road Association of men, and of their wish to use the picture of the Madonna, with the sanction of the National Society, on the pamphlets they were getting out for the benefit of tourists. After discussion Mrs. Chiles of Missouri moved *That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, give permission to the National Old Trails Road Association to use the picture of the Madonna of the Trail on the back of the road map to be used by the association.* Seconded by Mrs. Cooper. Mrs. McDonald of Michigan moved to amend by adding the words "*by permission of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.*" The motion was carried as amended.

Discussion followed as to financial aid, Mrs. Williams of Delaware moved *That*

we contribute \$100 to the National Old Trails Road Booklet. Seconded by Mrs. Pouch. LOST.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Robert, exhibited a model of the Madonna of the Trail and urged the members to purchase them at the reduced price of \$2.50 in order to have moneys invested returned to the National Society.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Spencer, spoke of the retarded publication of the Lineage Books, due to the need of paying the debt on Constitution Hall, and moved *That no less than six volumes of Lineage Books be published each year under the supervision of the Registrar General.* Seconded by Mrs. Goodhue. Carried.

The Chair stated that requests had been received that National Chairmen, including Cabinet Officers, prepare and send out their letters and programs before June 1st and urged they be compiled as soon as possible so they might reach the State Regents before June 1st next.

Mrs. Ward of New Jersey, National Chairman, urged that the contributions of ten cents for the Manual be sent in promptly as the committee must have the money to pay for the printing.

Anecdotes were related in connection with the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage Girls, and the President General stated she considered this one of the most constructive, concrete illustrations of citizenship work being done by the National Society.

Discussion followed on the subject of the standing of a State not paying the quotas requested for various activities, and whether the one dollar now retained by the State was to be used only in connection with the needs of the National Society, and the President General stated the contributions requested were not mandatory but that the quotas were an ethical obligation and were to be paid from the dollar which the National Society allowed the chapters to retain.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Talmadge, moved *That the customary gifts be given to the United States Service Bands; to the Firemen and Police Funds for the services rendered during the 45th Continental Congress.* Seconded by Mrs. Campbell. Carried.

Mrs. Talmadge moved *That the customary gift of money be presented to Mr. Phillips, Superintendent, for his services rendered during the 45th Continental Congress.* Seconded by Mrs. Platt. Carried.

Miss Johnson of France asked that a resolution of thanks and appreciation be given the President General.

Mrs. Rowbotham of Virginia moved *In recognition of the fine inspirational spirit of the 45th Continental Congress, imbibed through the unselfish devotion to the ideals of the splendid constructive program of her administration and to the gracious presiding of our President General, a rising vote of thanks.* Seconded by entire Board and carried by a rising vote.

Miss Farwell of Indiana expressed appreciation to the Executive Board for the enthusiastic applause given at the end of each State Regent's report. The President General stated that she considered they had brought out evidence of fine constructive work and that she had listened carefully to each one and felt sorry when the evening closed.

Miss Clay of New Jersey stated that Senator Barbour of New Jersey had been so impressed with the address of the President General that he planned to have it incorporated in the Congressional Record.

Mrs. Wilbur of China spoke in behalf of the distant State Regents, stating in the interest of increasing the membership in the National Society, she deemed it advisable to have a genealogist ready to give advice as to lines, etc., to those desiring to fill in application papers, and moved *That the Registrar General's department be strengthened by workers designated to build up lineages of women who live away from genealogical facilities.* Seconded by Mrs. Mauldin.

Discussion followed, and the Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Keesee, moved *That motion relative to strengthening Registrar General's department be referred to the Executive Committee.* Seconded by Mrs. Arnold. Carried.

The President General exhibited the May number of the Magazine, just off the press and available to those wishing to take this number home; and reminded the members that October 27, 1936, had been decided upon for the next Board meeting; and of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Statue of Liberty on October 28, 1936, and urged all to attend.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Robert, stated she felt it only fair to explain, in answer to inquiries why markers had not been placed on various gifts in Constitution Hall, which it had been understood would be done without further contribution from the donors, and as to the delay in publishing the index of the Lineage Books, that everything had been subjugated to the payment of the debt on Constitution Hall, but that with the moneys coming in it was hoped these matters would be taken care of in the near future.

Mrs. McDonald of Michigan reminded the members of the change made in the manner of electing Honorary Vice Presidents General and urged them to secure the endorsement of the State.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Talmadge, read the minutes of the morning and afternoon meetings of Congress of April 24, 1936, which were approved as read.

Mrs. Talmadge read the Board minutes of April 25, 1936, which were approved.

Adjournment was taken at 12:25 P.M.

MAY ERWIN TALMADGE,
Recording Secretary General.



THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organization—October 11, 1890)

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL
Seventeenth and D Streets N. W., Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

1936-1937

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Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

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P. O. Box 82, Anchorage.
MRS. MORGAN CHRISTOPHER EDMUNDS,
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MRS. CHESTER S. McMARTIN,
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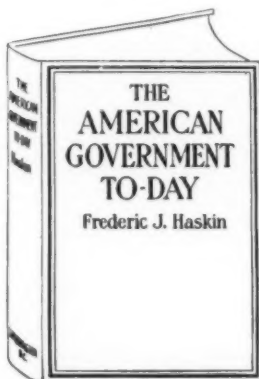
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